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General Lewis Cass.

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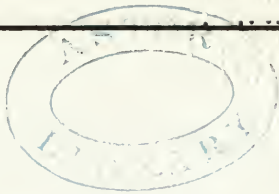
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## Death of General Cass.

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It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and oldest residents of Detroit, LEWIS CASS. His long life of usefulness and honor terminated on Sunday morning, June 17th, about four o'clock, death smiting him at the ripe age of eighty-three. Few men succeed in weaving their names with the history of their age as intimately as he, and fewer still leave to their posterity the legacy of such an unblemished fame. In all his positions of responsibility, and in all the excitement of active political life, he preserved intact a rare personal integrity, and his remains will be placed in the grave, followed by the unalloyed esteem of a nation, and amid the

mournings of an entire people. It is now our sorrowful task to chronicle the chief events of the life that has ceased—events familiar to every student of American history.

LEWIS CASS was a native of New England, having been born at Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 9th of October, 1782. His patriotism was hereditary—his father, Jonathan Cass, having enlisted, at the age of nineteen, in the ranks of the Continental Army, and served through all the arduous campaigns of the Revolution, attaining the position of Captain. At this time, so great were the privations of the family that his first-born was cradled in a common sap trough. At the establishment of peace, Captain Cass received a commission in the army as major, and was assigned to duty under Wayne, in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. His family remained at Exeter for some time, LEWIS, his eldest son, attending

the academy at that point, and laying the foundations of a substantial education. In 1799 the family removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where Major Cass was temporarily stationed, and where Lewis, then hardly seventeen years of age, obtained occupation as a teacher. The native common sense of the father led him to foresee the coming greatness of the Northwest, and he accordingly decided that his family should aid the development and share the destinies of that vigorous section. Soon their faces were turned westward, and, traveling partly upon foot and occasionally by boat, they reached Marietta, the pioneer settlement of southern Ohio, in the month of October, 1800. Major Cass soon removed to a tract of land granted him by the Government for his military services, situated on the Muskingum river, near the present site of the town of Zanesville, and LEWIS entered upon

the study of law with Governor Meigs, at Marietta. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar, being but twenty years of age, and commenced his legal practice immediately at Zanesville. His abilities as a jurist and pleader speedily manifested themselves, built up for him a lucrative business, and gave him a widespread reputation in the thinly settled district north of the Ohio. Becoming established in his profession, in 1806 Mr. CASS united himself in marriage to a Virginia lady, named Elizabeth Spencer, and in the winter of that year commenced his public life by taking his seat as a member of the Ohio legislature. At this moment Aaron Burr, guilty of Hamilton's homicide, disappointed in his soaring ambition, stained with detestable vices—a genius without principle, and the Lucifer of American statesmen—was employing his brilliant powers in maturing that seditious scheme, whose extent

and design are still clouded in uncertainty, and which derived much of its importance from the sinister fame of its author. The young State of Ohio was one of the chief theatres of his incipient operations. This important subject elicited several communications from President Jefferson to Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, which were submitted by the latter to the legislature in a special message at the commencement of the session. The matter was referred to a committee, of which Mr. CASS was a member, and he drafted a bill embodying the most vigorous and decisive provisions for the prompt suppression of the would-be treason, which was reported to the legislature and passed by them. Under this act measures were taken that resulted in the summary breaking up of the Ohio branch of the conspiracy. The legislature furthermore adopted an eloquent and glowing address to

the President from the pen of Mr. CASS, which elicited from Mr. Jefferson a warm reply, and gained a place in his esteem for its gifted author. Accordingly, in March, 1807, he conferred upon him the appointment of United States Marshal of Ohio.

During Mr. CASS' incumbency of this office the preliminary troubles of the war of 1812 commenced, and in the latter part of 1812 a band of hostile Indians, instigated by British emissaries, attacked the American camp on the Wabash. Volunteers were called for the defense of the frontier, and Mr. CASS, one of the first at the rendezvous, was chosen colonel of the Third Ohio Infantry. In May, 1812, Gen. Hull, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, was appointed to the command of the Army of the Northwest, and immediately joined the Ohio militia. Leaving their rendezvous at Dayton, the latter soon proceeded to the fron-

tier settlement of Urbana, and having been reinforced by a detachment of regulars, commenced in June their march for Detroit. Their route lay through an unexplored wilderness, teeming with morasses and dense forests. Col. CASS' demeanor as a regimental commander secured for him the love and respect of his subordinates, and when, after a month's toilsome journeying and terrible hardships, the expedition reached Detroit, on the 5th of July, he led the finest regiment in the army. War had already been declared with Great Britain, and on the 12th of July, 1812, Gen. Hull invaded Canada. The force under his command consisted of the three Ohio regiments under Cols. CASS, McArthur and Findlay, numbering 1200 men, 300 United States regulars, and 700 Michigan volunteers. The crossing was effected opposite Bloody Run, and the first armed man on British soil was

Col. CASS, and by him the American flag was raised on the site of the present town of Windsor. A stirring proclamation, written by Col. CASS, was addressed by Gen. Hull to the people of Canada, and preparations were commenced for further military operations. On the 17th of July Col. CASS advanced to the Riviere aux Canards, four miles this side of Malden, and fired the bridge defended by the enemy under Tecumseh. He led his detachment across the stream by a ford four miles up, fell upon the enemy, routed them from three successive positions, and only stopped the pursuit with nightfall, thus winning the first victory of the war for the American arms. He then urged Gen. Hull to immediately advance upon and storm Malden, but the latter being without cannon, and hesitating to advance so far from his base, held the project to be attended by too great risk, and recalled Col. CASS.

After further delays, which entirely destroyed Hull's popularity, and nearly resulted in open mutiny among his subordinates, the invading army retreated across the river to this city on August 8th.

Meanwhile, a small force of Ohio militia, under Capt. Brush, escorting supplies to Hull's army, was surrounded by the enemy at the river Raisin, and two attempts to succor them had failed. On the 14th of August Col. McArthur, with 350 men, left Detroit for their relief, accompanied by Col. CASS as a volunteer. On the same day, the vigorous and capable Gen. Brock, turned loose upon the unfortunate Hull by Gen. Dearborn's foolish armistice with Provost, took command of the hostile forces at Sandwich; on the 15th crossed the river to Springwells, and on the 16th Hull surrendered to him the post and his entire army, including the expeditionary force

then absent. Tradition asserts that when the news of this act reached Col. CASS, he broke his sword and threw it away, rather than yield it up under the terms of a surrender which he deemed most disgraceful. History, however, shows that this action was actually that of the brave and hot-blooded Col. McArthur. However, his indignation even could not have exceeded that of Col. CASS, who, on being paroled, proceeded immediately to Washington, and in a very able and bitter, if not wholly just, letter to Mr. Eustis, the Secretary of War, furnished the public with the first authoritative account of the campaign. Although time has established the fact that Hull was not a traitor nor a coward, and that the scorching accusations of his subordinate were in the main unjust, no one can deny that the course of Col. CASS in this brief and dark campaign was eminently brave and patriotic.

Col. CASS was exchanged in the early part of 1813, and appointed a colonel of the Twenty-seventh regular infantry. The State of Ohio also appointed him major-general of her militia. In March of the same year he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the regular service, and attached to the army under Gen. Harrison. He distinguished himself by his personal bravery at the battle of the Thames, being especially mentioned in Gen. Harrison's report, and subsequently led the pursuit after the fugitive Proctor. On Harrison's departure for Buffalo, Gen. CASS was placed in command of the military post of Detroit, and shortly after (October, 1813), President Madison appointed him governor of the Territory of Michigan. He thereupon resigned his marshalship of Ohio, and, shortly after, his commission in the army. Before passing from the recital of his military services,

it is necessary to speak of the court-martial of Gen. Hull, which took place at Albany in 1814. The president of the court-martial was Henry Dearborn, then commander-in-chief, and the special judge-advocates were Alexander J. Dallas and Martin Van Buren. Gen. CASS was the chief witness and accuser, and Hull was found guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty, and sentenced to be shot, but recommended to the mercy of the President. His sentence was commuted by the latter to the striking of his name from the rolls of the army. Posterity has done justice to Hull by declaring him to have been rather the victim of the mistakes of others than personally responsible for the mishaps with which he was charged. It was on the occasion of this court-martial that Gen. CASS and Mr. Van Buren met for the first time, and it is said that some asperities of personal intercourse, during this trial,

laid the foundation for the political hostility which constituted such an important element in the future careers of both those distinguished statesmen.

In 1814 Gen. CASS commenced the discharge of his gubernatorial duties, the present State of Wisconsin being included within the limits of his jurisdiction. Detroit at that time—a century from its settlement—was little more than a mere Indian station, consisting of 250 houses, while the total number of white inhabitants of the Territory was scarce 6000. Not a foot of land had been yet sold by the United States, and the whole interior of the Territory was a vast wilderness, affording ambush for 40,000 hostile savages. The Indian proprietorship still continued, and settlers could obtain no certain titles to their locations. No surveys had been made, and prevalent opinion declared the interior of the

country to be sterile and swampy. No roads had opened the inland regions to immigration and improvement, and the sparse population was confined to points upon the lake shores. Moreover, the effects of the war had been most disastrous. The barbarous savages, led by the great Shawnee warrior Tecumseh, whose oath of vengeance against the United States was as implacable and as well kept as that of Hannibal against Rome, had followed every advantage by the most terrible atrocities, and their proverbial treachery repressed all efforts at expansion, and checked the revival of prosperity. Gov. CASS assumed the responsibilities of government under these discouraging circumstances, and continued in their discharge for eighteen years, during the successive administrations of Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson, with results that it is not hyperbole to describe as both marvelous and

magnificent. His management of Indian affairs, which merits and will receive distinct consideration, secured the cession by the various tribes to the United States of the immense regions of the Northwest, thus vesting the American people with an undeniable title thereto. Surveys were instituted, methodical and simple in their character, and of remarkable accuracy. Public lands were brought into the market, and reliable data obtained as to the physical and climatic peculiarities of this newly-explored section. Roads were devised and constructed, radiating from Detroit through the most important portions of the lower peninsula, which was thus opened for settlement and development.

Military works were improved and enlarged, lighthouses erected, counties and townships organized, and all the machinery of legitimate government and of internal im-

provement created and placed in motion. The doubtful titles of the old French residents, based in many instances upon grants of uncertain authenticity, were confirmed and secured. Immigration, assiduously fostered and quickened, commenced its magical work. The settler's cabin replaced the wigwam, and primeval forests yielded to fertile farms. Hardy families followed the trail of the adventurous *voyageur* and the devoted missionary. Agriculture cleared the path, and commerce with its potent influences followed. Villages commenced to appear at important points, and the Territory entered upon that career of prosperous development in which we are to-day privileged to participate. During Gov. Cass' administration the population of Michigan increased from 6000 to 35,000, and from a mere chain of trading posts the Territory became a community of promising commercial

importance. The entire system of territorial government was also matured during his incumbency. Under the ordinance of 1787 the authority of territorial governors was almost despotic, these officials being entirely beyond popular control. Still, so equitably did Gov. Cass administer his extraordinary powers, that there is not on record a single instance of authenticated complaint. In 1823 a legislative council was added, and in 1827 the right to choose the members thereof was conferred upon the people of the Territory. The land grants, which constitute the foundation of our present splendid educational system, were also obtained during his governorship. In 1815 he removed his family from Ohio to this city, and purchased 500 acres of land (now known as the Cass farm) for \$12,000, paying in cash \$10,000 and giving his promissory note for \$2000, borrowed from his Ohio relatives—

the first and only note of hand ever given by him during his long and active life. He has been since specially identified with the growth, welfare and history of our substantial city. The services rendered to this State by Gov. Cass can hardly be over estimated. Our present wealth, prosperity and importance are due to him more than any other single individual. His administration was characterized by rare executive ability, enviable integrity, marked sagacity of judgment, and a powerful spirit of energetic and courageous enterprise. The substantial value of the work accomplished speaks far more forcibly upon this point than can the most complimentary language of praise. His services certainly far surpass in importance those that New York received from De Witt Clinton, and fairly entitled him to repeat the honorable boast of Themistocles, that he possessed the

true art of statesmanship, "the making small States great."

The management of Gov. CASS in his extensive dealings with the savages constitutes the proudest chapter in the history of our Indian relations. For nearly twenty years he was *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the present States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Government imposed upon him the duty of extinguishing the Indian title to this enormous region by treaty and purchase. The work was attended by gigantic difficulties, and was only accomplished after twenty-two distinct treaties had been negotiated and ratified with the various tribes of the Northwest. One or two striking displays of personal bravery on the part of Gov. CASS, by which he checked and punished the insolence of certain disaffected chiefs, gained for him the respect of the savages, and the

strict rectitude of his course secured for him the confidence of their sachems. The principal Indian treaties concluded by him were as follows: At Greenville, in 1814, re-establishing amicable relations with the Ohio tribes; of 1817, whereby the Chippewas and Wyandottes ceded 4,000,000 acres in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, the barrier between the Ohio and Michigan settlements being thus removed; of Saginaw, in 1819, by which the Chippewas yielded up their rights to 6,000,000 acres in Michigan; of Chicago, in 1821, wherein the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawottamie tribes ceded the land south of Grand River and west of the Saginaw cession; of 1823, with the Delawares, who yielded up their lands in the valley of the Muskingum; a treaty of general pacification at Prairie du Chien, in 1825, and that of St. Joseph, in 1828, whereby the larger portion of Indiana was ceded by its original possessors.

In the administration of the extensive financial trusts, attendant upon these enormous transactions, Gov. CASS displayed the most scrupulous honesty—so delicate that not only would he never mingle the public with his private funds, but that he would not even permit the small sum, allowed him by Government for contingent office expenses, to be transferred to his private account until the vouchers had been formally signed and transmitted to the proper accounting officer at Washington.

The first reliable knowledge of the regions of the extreme Northwest, aside from the exaggerated narratives of occasional and adventurous pioneers, was furnished the public as the result of a series of explorations, planned and personally shared in by Gov. CASS. On May 24th, 1820, an expedition left Detroit in three bark canoes for the exploration of the upper lakes and the head waters of the Mississippi.

It consisted of Gov. Cass, the celebrated geologist Schoolcraft, and six other gentlemen, with the necessary escort of Indians and *voyageurs*. They arrived at Mackinac on the 10th of June, proceeded thence to the Sault, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Superior to Fond du Lac, ascended the St. Louis to its head waters, descended a tributary to Sandy Lake to the Mississippi, passed up to the Upper Red Cedar Lake, thence down the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien, thence up the Wisconsin River to the Portage, over into the Fox River and Green Bay, from whence the party returned to Detroit, *via* Chicago, having traversed, in canoes, over five thousand miles of unexplored territory. Besides this journey along a savage frontier, other minor expeditions were set on foot and carried out, in connection with Gen. Cass' innumerable interviews with the Indians. The results of his travels were published to the

world in two articles in the 50th and 55th numbers of the *North American Review*, in 1828-29, and added, in no slight degree, to the well-earned fame of their author. They also formed the subject of a very valuable paper read by him before the newly-founded Historical Society of Michigan. The literary ability of these articles was of the highest order.

In 1831 the rupture between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun culminated in the dissolution of the Van Buren-Ingham Cabinet, and, in the re-organization, Gov. CASS was called to the position of Secretary of War, George B. Porter succeeding him as Governor of Michigan. The fact that at that time the main questions devolving upon the War Department, concerning the policy to be pursued towards the Indians, undoubtedly dictated the choice for that secretaryship of one whose ability in that especial direction had

been forcibly demonstrated. In his first message, Mr. Cass advocated the removal of all the southern Indian tribes to the districts west of the Mississippi, a policy which Gen. Jackson had always warmly favored, but which had encountered much opposition. Mr. Cass' scheme embraced the guaranteeing to the Indians of the permanent possession of their new homes, and the encouragement of agricultural and business pursuits among them, with the aim of developing a higher grade of civilization. This policy originated with Jefferson, had been endorsed by most of his successors, and is now generally deemed to have been both wise and just. It became a leading measure of the Jacksonian administration, and in its execution Mr. Cass was the chief agent. The seeming injustice of forcing the red man from the hunting grounds and burial places of his forefathers afforded, however, a convenient theme for parti-

zan attack, and the Congressional minority, led by Clay, Calhoun and Webster, neglected no opportunities for fierce oratorical assault upon this measure. The Administration prevailed, however, and in 1836 Gen. Jackson, in his message, announced that all the Indian tribes were domiciled west of the Mississippi. The burden of the labor in this matter had fallen upon the Secretary of War, and the performance of his duties had been marked by some striking episodes. In 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out, whereupon Secretary Cass immediately ordered a large military force to the scene of disturbance, and before the expiration of summer, the hostile Indians had been completely subjugated, and their celebrated chief was a hostage at Washington. The removal of the Cherokees from Georgia was also attended with serious embarrassments, and at one time political agitation nearly resulted in a conflict of autho-

city between the general government and the State. By judicious management, however, the threatened crisis was averted, and ultimately, in 1835, a treaty was concluded with the Cherokees, which secured their transmigration beyond the Mississippi. This treaty was violently opposed by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and their friends, and was confirmed in the Senate by only the bare two-thirds vote necessary therefor.

Mr. CASS cordially endorsed all the distinctive features of Gen. Jackson's administrative policy, and has been ever classed among his most able and consistent supporters. In the nullification troubles he occupied the high, patriotic ground of his chief, and the disloyalists of 1832, unlike those of 1861, derived no confidence from the presence of a Floyd in the War Department. In 1836, Mr. CASS submitted a rather celebrated report to Congress

upon our military and naval defenses, embracing an elaborate *resume* of our existing martial resources, both offensive and defensive. His recommendations were the erection of a strong chain of coast fortifications, and the building of a powerful navy. Subsequent events have established the wisdom of his suggestions. Shortly after this, Mr. CASS, finding his health impaired, resigned his secretaryship, to the great regret of President Jackson. Among the minor improvements introduced by him into the routine of his department and the general management of the army, we may mention the abolition of the grog ration—a measure which he specially labored to effect.

Immediately after his resignation as Secretary of War, President Jackson appointed Mr. CASS Minister to France, and in the latter part of 1836 he sailed for Paris. Diplomatic relations with France had been for some time in

suspense in consequence of the indemnity dispute, and in arranging this matter, Mr. CASS found abundant employment for his time during the first year of his embassy. Having finally settled this question by obtaining the interest on the indemnity, withheld when the principal was paid, Mr. CASS took a trip along the Mediterranean shores. The expenses of the vessel during this tour, it may not be generally known, were paid by Mr. CASS from his private fortune. His income while in France, resulting from sales of property in Detroit, was about \$30,000 *per annum*, which he, with a generous national pride, expended in addition to his salary in supporting the expenses of the embassy, which dispensed a splendid hospitality, and maintained a style that compared favorably with that of the older and richer nations represented at that brilliant capital. His ministry was during the reign of that amiable

prince, Louis Phillippe, with whom his relations were always personally pleasant, and of whom he published a very just account in the *Democratic Review* of 1840, his article being subsequently issued in book form.

The most notable event of Mr. CASS' diplomatic career was the celebrated Quintuple Treaty controversy, that ultimately led to his resignation. Great Britain had devoted itself most earnestly to the suppression of the abominable traffic in slaves upon the African coast and the high seas. The United States cordially sympathized with this object, and a clause in the Treaty of Ghent (which closed the war of 1812) had pledged both nations to "their best endeavors for its early accomplishment." Material differences of opinion, however, arose as to the method for attaining the proposed end. Great Britain had originally desired the mutual concession of both nations of the "right of

search" of suspected vessels, then conceded to be a purely belligerent right, and thus permissible in time of peace by explicit consent only. The very term, however, was hateful to the American nation, its memories being coupled with the most tyrannical and obnoxious pretensions of English maritime supremacy, and the United States steadily refused to enter into any compact of the desired character. Thereupon Great Britain claimed the "right of visit" (*i. e.* of examining suspected vessels sufficiently to ascertain the genuineness of the colors displayed), as a natural maritime right, and therefore existing in time of peace, and announced its intention of exercising it upon the vessels of all nations. The United States denied that there was any actual difference in this adroit technical distinction, and President Tyler, in his message of 1841, declared that the Government would protect the inviolability of its flag.

Great Britain, in carrying out her policy, sought to establish the "right of visit" as a European usage, and accordingly negotiated a "Quintuple Treaty" with France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, which was signed by the various plenipotentiaries, at London, on December 20th, 1841, each mutually conceding the "right" within certain geographical limits. On the receipt of the news of this diplomatic event at Paris, Mr. Cass immediately filed his protest against its ratification by France, with M. Guizot, claiming that the British interpretation of the "right of visit" would inevitably lead to war with the United States, and that the treaty, under the circumstances, was an openly hostile measure. He followed this by a lengthy pamphlet, written in the most vigorous and bitter style, accusing England of intending, under false pretenses, to assert a despotic sovereignty on the sea, and to revive the old impressment controversy. This

pamphlet was published in English, French and German, and subsequently obtained an enormous circulation. The protest was made without consultation with the home government, but Mr. Cass based his action upon, and justified it by, President Tyler's message previously mentioned. At the conclusion of his protest, he announced that if not sanctioned in his course he should resign, and in his dispatch home he recommended immediate preparations for war. The French Chambers, suspicious of Great Britain, and always hostile to the "right of search," refused to ratify the treaty, and the bold course of the American Minister, united with his extensive personal influence, undoubtedly aided in no slight degree in procuring this result. At this time Lord Ashburton arrived at Washington, armed with full powers to settle amicably all questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The Webster-

Ashburton Treaty was the result of his negotiations with our able Secretary of State, the eighth clause of which disposed of the troublesome question of the "right of visit," by wholly ignoring it, providing for a joint squadron upon the African coast, thus securing the presence of an American man-of-war to examine suspected vessels carrying the United States flag. Mr. CASS was dissatisfied with this compromise, which he deemed a *quasi* disavowal of his course, and in the latter part of 1842 resigned. His conduct in this important matter has been variously interpreted and criticised. It brought upon him the most savage storms of English indignation, and he was vindictively attacked by the press of that nation. Lord Brougham assailed him in Parliament, in a strain of bitter invective, which subsequently elicited a spirited reply from Mr. CASS, upon the floor of our Senate. In France, naturally hostile to Great

Britain, it vastly increased a popularity already remarkable for an alien. At home the protest was formally sustained by the Government, and generally endorsed by the people, except certain of the Abolitionists, whose views may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," declares it to have been a "disguised bid for the favor of the slave power." Mr. CASS' resignation, however, did not receive similar unanimous support, and his strictures upon the Ashburton Treaty resulted in a sharp correspondence between himself and Mr. Webster, the negotiator of that important international compact.

Mr. CASS reached our shore from Paris, in December, 1842. He arrived in the midst of intense political excitement. The success of Harrison at the previous Presidential election, the treachery of Tyler, the certainty of Clay's nomination in 1844, the tremendous efforts

being put forth by Mr. Van Buren, and a multiplicity of minor causes combined to render that epoch one of unusual interest. Mr. CASS' antecedents, and the especial prominence of his name at that moment attracted public attention to him at once, in connection with the coming Presidential contest. At New York and Philadelphia public receptions were tendered him, and great anxiety was evinced as to his opinions concerning the leading questions of the hour. Mahlon Dickerson, a prominent New Jersey politician, addressed a letter to him upon this question shortly after his landing, to which Mr. CASS replied by declaring himself to be a "Jeffersonian Democrat," opposed to a National Bank, and in favor of a specie basis. After a short delay at the east, he started for this city, his journey home being marked by ovations at all the principal towns along the route. At Cincinnati, resolutions were passed formally

presenting his name for the Presidency, and pledging him to the one-term principle. He reached Detroit on February 15th, 1843, was received by the municipal and State authorities, and by the Legislature, which was then in session, and was formally welcomed home by the lamented Douglas Houghton, then mayor of this city.

Meanwhile the political agitation of the country increased, and the opposition to Mr. Van Buren soon concentrated upon Mr. Cass, as the most available candidate to defeat that wily and experienced politician. The annexation of Texas was *the* question of the hour. This measure—in reality an intrigue of Mr. Calhoun and his school, to reinforce the slave power—created great excitement, and all the public men of the day were called upon to take their positions. Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh letter, opposed annexation, but for other than

anti-slavery reasons. Mr. Van Buren, in his Lindenwald letter, also took hostile ground. Mr. CASS, in a letter to the Hon. Edward Hannegan, United States Senator from Indiana, declared himself unequivocally in its favor. Under these circumstances, the Democratic Convention met at Baltimore in May, 1844. The first ballot resulted as follows: Van Buren, 146; CASS, 83; R. M. Johnson, 29; Buchanan, 4. The opponents of Mr. Van Buren, however, succeeded in carrying the two-thirds rule, and accordingly his majority availed him nothing. On the subsequent ballots, Mr. CASS steadily gained, and on the eighth, the result was: CASS, 114; Van Buren, 104; Polk, 44. The friends of Mr. Van Buren thereupon changed to Mr. Polk, and at this the delegation from Michigan, through Hon. Edward Bradley, withdrew Mr. CASS' name, and Mr. Polk was unanimously nominated on the next

ballot. In the stirring campaign which followed, Mr. CASS energetically "stumped" the whole Northwest in behalf of the Democratic ticket, which ultimately triumphed, partially through fraud, and partially through the disaffection of the Abolitionists, on account of Mr. Clay's seeming tergiversation upon the annexation question in his Alabama letter.

After this contest, Mr. CASS became the representative man of the Democratic party of this State, and in March of the following year (1845) was chosen successor to Hon. Augustus S. Porter in the United States Senate, receiving sixty votes in joint ballot by the Legislature to eight for Hezekiah G. Wells, and two for Epaphroditus Ransom. He took his seat in December following, and almost his first Senatorial speech was upon the resolution of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in all its latitude. Of this measure, it is need-

less to say that Mr. CASS was a most strenuous advocate. The question of the hour, however, was that of the Oregon boundaries. This vexed international dispute, which the ability of Gallatin and Rush, or of Robinson and Ad-dington, had failed to quiet—the diplomatic Gordian knot which even the sagacity of the great European Mediator, the late King of the Belgians, could not unloose, and which the London conventions of 1818 and 1827 rather complicated than softened by their indefinite postponement—had been adroitly transformed from a national into a partisan issue by the Democratic Convention of 1844. The platform, adopted by that body at Baltimore, ignored Mr. Gallatin's proposition for the forty-ninth parallel as the basis of a boundary compromise, declared the right of the United States to the *whole* of Oregon to be clear and unquestionable, and "54° 40' or fight" became a portion

of the party shibboleth during the campaign. Mr. Polk's inaugural renewed the American claim with emphasis, but in the practical policy adopted, the Administration displayed a signal lack of backbone. England had been greatly incensed by the tone assumed by the dominant American party, and the negotiations, commenced by Messrs. Upshur and Calhoun with Mr. Richard Pakenham, had suddenly ceased. They were resumed almost immediately, however, by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Polk's Secretary of State, who voluntarily resumed Mr. Calhoun's proposition of the forty-ninth parallel. Mr. Pakenham refused to accept it, and when these facts became public, a storm of Democratic displeasure was aroused. Mr. CASS immediately placed himself in the van of the "54° 40' " movement, and became its chief apostle. The Administration quailed before his attack, which was of the most formidable

character, and Mr. Polk, in his subsequent message to Congress, again returned to the belligerent language of his inaugural. The question came before the Senate upon a resolution abrogating the Gallatin-Addington Convention of 1827, and the struggle, which lasted for sixty-nine days, is among the most famous in American annals. John C. Calhoun and Thomas H. Benton organized and led a strong faction of Democrats, who favored a compromise, and the Administration was again guilty of stultification, and placed itself in their hands. The Whigs, marshalled by Webster, John M. Clayton, Corwin and Crittenden, united with them in solid phalanx. Mr. CASS found himself supported by a minority of less than one-third, but he made a most able and formidable resistance, attacking with great skill and effect the many vulnerable points of the Administrative position. The resolution of abrogation was ulti-

mately passed, but coupled with a most pacific proviso. Great Britain, mollified by this national change of front, herself acceded to, and renewed the forty-ninth parallel proposition, and a treaty was speedily concluded upon this basis, by Messrs. Buchanan and Pakenham, and ratified by the Senate, Mr. CASS and thirteen of his political friends voting in the negative. The solution of the Oregon controversy was doubtless wise and beneficent, but in all the points of manliness, consistency and courage, the bold course of Senator CASS shines brilliantly in comparison with the contemptible vacillation of Mr. Polk.

The war with Mexico was also one of the exciting issues before this important Congress. Mr. CASS was the leader of the war party, demanding in this, as in all diplomatic questions, the most extreme assertion of all American claims, and their prompt vindication by the

national arms. It was in reply to Mr. CASS that Mr. Corwin delivered his celebrated speech containing the "bloody hands to hospitable graves" passage. Mr. Webster subsequently declared that it was within Mr. CASS' power to have averted the Mexican war, and sought to attach to him the chief responsibility therefor. It is at least true, that he was its most important and able Senatorial advocate. Connected with this question was the famous Wilmot Proviso, destined to exercise great influence upon the political fortunes of Mr. CASS. The territory which the victories of Scott and Taylor promised to add to the Union, was free from the curse of slavery. John C. Calhoun, eagerly watching all opportunities to strengthen the fortifications with which his profound intellect and mighty influence had surrounded the Southern institution, had devised a new political dogma, namely, that the Constitution from its own

nature carried slavery into every territory of the Union. The fact that Texas was already a slave State, had not rendered this ably devised, but detestable theory necessary during the annexation struggle, but its importance to the slavery propagandists, in connection with the new Mexican territory, was manifest. The anti-slavery influence, hourly increasing in strength and political importance, became alarmed at this daring scheme, and determined to assume the offensive.

Accordingly, at the close of the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, 1846, Mr. Wilmot moved to add to the bill, appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purposes of Mexican pacification, a proviso, forever prohibiting slavery in the acquired territory. This measure passed the House on the last day of the session, by a vote of 85 to 80, and was sent to the Senate, when Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, obtained the

floor, and from some unexplained reason, spoke against time till the hour of adjournment had arrived, thus practically defeating the proviso. Mr. CASS, it is positively certain, at that time considered the proviso an admirably calculated means of permanently settling the question of slavery extension, and would have supported it, had it been put to vote. In fact, on his journey homeward, he repeatedly expressed his regret that Mr. Davis had seen fit to take the course which certainly astonished that gentleman's friends. At the second session, the bill and proviso were again presented and passed the House. In the Senate, Mr. CASS now opposed the proviso, and it was ultimately stricken out with his aid, his opposition then relating not to the principles of the measure, but to the expediency of its adoption under those circumstances.

We are not entitled to speak of the mental

processes which caused and accompanied Mr. CASS' change of judgment concerning this vital public question—a change soon to assume a more striking phase—but the revolution in opinion of the masses of the great Democratic party at this time, is a matter of common political history. The views of Mr. Calhoun and his school, daily increasing in ultraism, and pressed with great ability and urgency, were manifestly untenable as a principle of party creed. The leading spirits of the organization became also fearful of the Free-Soil movement, then hourly acquiring importance and gaining in numerical strength, as tending to undermine their power in the Southern States. Between this Scylla and Charybdis, the Democratic managers deemed the middle or “conservative” course the safest. A new political dogma or Constitutional theory was therefore devised, which has since become famous and placed a

radically different phase upon the existing questions of that day. This was first enunciated by Mr. Cass in a letter to the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, written shortly after the meeting of the Thirtieth Congress, and made public immediately through the instrumentality of Henry Stuart Foote. In this our Senator declared his belief that Congress should not interfere with the question of slavery, but leave the matter entirely at the disposal of the people of each Territory. Thus was first promulgated the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, of which the only permanent fruit was the elevation of Pierce and Buchanan to the White House, and upon which Stephen A. Douglas subsequently erected the imposing fabric of his precocious renown. This dogma, which amounted to a virtual nullification of the Constitutional clause vesting Congress with full control over the Territories, was instantly accepted by the

great mass of the Democratic party, and Mr. Cass became the acknowledged leader of that mighty political organization, mere factions alone clinging to his rivals, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. Shortly after the publication of the Nicholson letter, the principle of the Wilmot Proviso was brought before Congress in a resolution introduced by Mr. Putnam, of New York, but was defeated in the House by the aid of the Cass Democrats in that body. During this Congress, Mr. Cass resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the Presidential nomination.

The political strategy of 1847 had rendered, certain Mr. Cass' nomination by the Democratic party in 1848. Mr. Van Buren, whose re-nomination Mr. Cass had defeated in 1844, was enabled by a skillful use of the side issues of the hour to destroy the Democratic preponderance in the nation, and retaliate upon his rival by becoming an instrument for the election of the

Whig candidate. The Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore on May 22d, 1848. It was of unusual ability for a partizan convention, including many of the most distinguished names in the political annals of that period. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, presided, and although the nomination was a foregone conclusion, upon other questions there was a close contest, and the sessions of the convention were exciting and prolonged. The dissensions in the Democratic politics of New York State, which had originated in the maltreatment of Silas Wright, by Mr. Polk and his peculiar friends, had culminated in open war over the grave of that justly esteemed statesman. Of these contending factions, the followers of Mr. Wright, led by the Van Burens, *pere et fils*, were nicknamed "Barnburners," while the term "Hunkers" was applied to the Administration Democrats of that State, whose movements were guided by such

admirable politicians as Croswell, Marey and Dickinson. Full delegations from both these wings of the party presented themselves at Baltimore, and demanded each the right of representing the Empire State in that convention. A confused and discordant debate attended the consideration of this question, and ultimately the friends of harmony, hoping thus to blunt the wedge that threatened to divide the party, carried by a small majority a resolution admitting both delegations. This, however, simply dissatisfied without conciliating. The Barnburners indignantly withdrew, and called a bolting convention at Utica for June 22d. The Hunkers declined to vote, but finally acquiesced in the Baltimore nominations and platform. On the first ballot for a Presidential nominee, the two-thirds rule being in force, Mr. Cass received 125 votes to 55 for Mr. Buchanan, 53 for Mr. Woodbury, and a number scattering for

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Dallas and Gen. Worth. He gained steadily in each successive ballot, until on the fourth 179 votes were cast for him, when he was declared unanimously nominated. Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, was placed upon the ticket as Vice President, and a platform adopted, which reiterated old Democratic principles, supported the Mexican war, and ambiguously endorsed Popular Sovereignty. The dissatisfaction of the Free-soil Democrats with the action of the convention was great, and from this time may be dated the distinctive pro-slavery character of the Democratic party.

The Whigs held their convention at Philadelphia in a few days, nominated Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, voted out the Wilmot Proviso, and refused to adopt any platform. The anti-slavery element of the North, thus rejected by both conventions, became indignant and determined upon independent action. The

mass of the New York Barnburners were free-soil in sentiment, and the Van Buren opposition to Mr. CASS adroitly determined to avail itself of this pregnant fact. Accordingly, by the skillful management of Mr. John Van Buren, upon the sincerity of whose free-soilism his subsequent course is a sufficient commentary, the Utica Convention of the Baltimore bolters placed Martin Van Buren and Senator Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, in nomination, committed themselves to the free-soil movement, and authorized their delegation to attend the anti-slavery convention, called to meet at Buffalo on August 8th. This body, composed of original Abolitionists and Whigs, and Democratic dissenters, was important in both the number and character of its members, and the dignity and intent of its actions. It adopted a Wilmot Proviso platform, and selected as its ticket Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams. Sena-

tor Dodge had previously withdrawn his name, and joined the supporters of Mr. CASS. The antecedent and subsequent pro-slavery record of the Van Buren family leave no doubt that the elder's acceptance of the Buffalo nomination was simply a measure of personal revenge against Mr. CASS, while the action of the anti-slavery men in their strange selection was more easily defensible upon grounds of expediency than of principle. The result before the people was the election of Gen. Taylor by an electoral vote of 162 to 127 for Mr. CASS. The successful candidate, however, received only a plurality of the popular vote, which stood as follows: Taylor, 1,362,242; Cass, 1,223,795; Van Buren, 291,378. Mr. Van Buren received more votes than Mr. CASS in New York, and undoubtedly gave to the Whigs the electoral vote of that State. Calculations based upon supposed events are most unprofitable, but the

best informed political staticians agree that the Van Buren defection alone prevented a Democratic triumph in 1848.

After Mr. Cass' defeat as a Presidential aspirant, the Legislature of this State, on its assembling in January, 1849, elected him to fill the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by his own resignation during the previous year, which had been temporarily supplied by the appointment of Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald. On the joint ballot, Mr. Cass received 44 votes to 17 for Epaphroditus Ransom, 17 for Joseph R. Williams, 2 for Kinsley S. Bingham, 2 for Flavius J. Littlejohn, and 1 for S. A. Holbrook. He resumed his seat in the Senate in December, 1849, at the commencement of the memorable first session of the Thirty-First Congress. In point of ability, that body, as then constituted, has never been surpassed in our annals. A future President occupied the presiding chair.

Webster and Calhoun—the most gigantic of American intellects and the most metaphysical of political reasoners—were entering upon the last vigorous months of those lives, whose grand proportions no true mind, though it may disapprove the spirit, can fail to admire. Clay had left Ashland to return to the arena, of which he had been, and was still to be, the mightiest and most honored champion. Mr. Seward took his seat for the first time as Senator. An ex-President of a Texan Republic, and the future President of a Slave Confederacy, were among his colleagues. Stephen A. Douglas had entered upon the third year of his Senatorship— young and influential, like the great State he so ably represented. Two men were distinctively classified as anti-slavery, Salmon P. Chase and John P. Hale, while the colleague of the former was the eloquent patriot, whose death the nation has recently and deeply mourned—

Thomas Corwin. On the roll were other names, then and since widely noted—Benton, Bell, Hamlin, Mangum, Dickinson, Dayton, Hunter, Bright, Mason. In this body, a council of the Titans of the past and of the Hercules of the future, Mr. CASS became immediately one of the leading spirits, a fact which is at once the most pregnant tribute to his ability, and the most striking evidence of his success.

The conservative spirit of the times had taken fright at the increasing strength of the slavery agitation, and statesmen believed they had found in compromise, the political opiate that should lull into fatal sleep all the foreboding dissension. The events of that ten months' session are familiar matters of history: Mr. Clay's compromise measures gathered into the Omnibus Bill, bound with the Committee of Thirteen, that aimed to weld still firmer the bonds of Union; the suicidal speech of Daniel

Webster on March 7th, and the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the apple of discord at a feast so solemnly dedicated to harmony. At this juncture Mr. CASS' influence was great, the Democrats possessing the majority of the Senate. He was a strong advocate of compromise, became Mr. Clay's chief ally, and opposed both the Southern Rights dogmas and the Wilmot Proviso. The latter of these he had been instructed by our Legislature to support, but he declared in the Senate, that he should resign his seat, in case this direct conflict came between his duty and his principles. Originally Mr. CASS was the most prominent candidate for the Chairmanship of the Committee of Thirteen, but himself urged the appointment of Mr. Clay to that position. The passage of the resolution constituting that Committee, was, by the testimony of its mover, Henry Stuart Foote, chiefly due to his prompting and assistance. He sup-

ported the various measures that it originated, save the Fugitive Slave Law, on the passage of which, in the Senate, he declined to vote, though present in his seat. His course at this time greatly endeared him to his old political opponent, Mr. Clay, who declared, that "after Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Cass was his choice for President in 1852." Subsequent events have proved that the compromise of 1850 was but a national representation of the ancient tableau, "Ajax defying the lightning," sublime in spirit, grand in its accessories, but wholly impotent. A decade later the bolt fell with augmented fury. During this session, Mr. Cass developed again his peculiar foreign policy, by introducing a resolution suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, on account of her tyranny and injustice toward Hungary. His speech upon this question was among his finest efforts, but the Senate did not take the proposed action.

The proceedings of the second session of this notable Congress were as tame as those of the first had been exciting, and Mr. CASS' career was marked by no events aside from the ordinary routine of public life.

In the early part of 1851, Mr. CASS' first senatorial term expired, and he was re-elected by our Legislature, receiving on joint ballot 53 votes to 28 for Joseph R. Williams, one for Epaphroditus Ransom, and one for Kingsley S. Bingham. The Thirty-second Congress was not especially noteworthy in its proceedings, and affords no material for this brief biographical sketch. Considerable legislation was secured by Mr. CASS and his colleagues for the benefit of our State, the Sault Ste. Marie canal grant being among such measures. On June 1st, 1852, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore. The party pledged itself to the Compromise measures of 1850, and entered

upon a prolonged struggle for the nomination of a candidate. Gen. CASS was again pressed by his friends for the nomination, and his supporters were a plurality of the convention. The opposition was divided chiefly between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas, the latter having embroiled himself with the older party leaders by his course in the *Democratic Review*, which, under his supervision, was most vigorously supporting the cause of the "Young American" Democracy, distinctively so called. On the first ballot, Mr. CASS received 116 votes to 23 for Mr. Buchanan, 20 for Mr. Douglas, and a large number scattering. On the fourth ballot, his strength commenced to steadily decline, and on the twenty-ninth his vote was but 27. He gained rapidly from that, and on the thirty-fourth ballot received 130 votes. It soon became apparent, however, that he could not be nominated, and on the fortieth ballot Franklin

Pierce was taken up as a compromise candidate, and received an unanimous vote. This defeat terminated Mr. CASS' aspirations after the Chief Magistracy of our Republic. Gen. Pierce received his most cordial support throughout the contest that followed.

From 1853 Mr. CASS remained a member of the Senate until the expiration of his term in 1857, rather, however, as a veteran of past conflicts than a champion in the immediate struggles of the hour. The great names with which his had been so long associated, and will ever be classed, had become historical. The issues over which they had fought the battles of giants were becoming eclipsed by questions more vital and portentous. He was surrounded by men who were infants when he was famous. Under such circumstances, it was but natural that he became a less active participant in the Senatorial debates. His vote was invariably re-

corded with that conservative sentiment that he had so successfully created and led. An effort was made to induce Gen. Cass to introduce the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill, but he refused. He warmly supported it, however, when presented by Mr. Douglas, and regarded its passage as a glorious triumph of the principles expounded by him in the Nicholson letter. The legislature instructed him to vote against this measure, but he declined to obey, in this respect directly violating the views expressed by him in 1850, when he conceded the binding force of legislative instructions. This step completed the disaffection of the Free-soil Democrats of this State, led by Kingsley S. Bingham, who had disapproved Gen. Cass' desertion of his former slavery-restriction position for the ingenious subterfuge of Popular Sovereignty, and beheld with dismay the transformation of the great Democratic organization into a purely

pro-slavery engine. In July, 1854, therefore, a union was effected at Jackson by this party with the liberal Whigs, whose national organization had been annihilated by Scott's crushing defeat. The fusion adopted an anti-slavery platform, and Mr. Bingham was placed before the people as a candidate for Governor. From this germ, planted in the fertile soil of that period, has sprung the great Republican party, the present bulwark of our national honor and power. Michigan, always in sympathy with the spirit of progression, endorsed the new movement most emphatically, and elected Mr. Bingham and an anti-slavery Legislature. The power of this party has since steadily increased in our State, the government of which it to-day controls. The result of this political revolution was, that on the presentation of Mr. CASS' name to the Legislature for re-election in 1857, his recent record was most signally repudiated, but

sixteen votes being cast for him to eighty-nine for Zachariah Chandler.

Mr. Buchanan immediately placed Mr. CASS at the head of his Cabinet as Secretary of State, and with the early policy of this Administration he substantially agreed, and must therefore be identified. The secret history of this period is yet unwritten, but Mr. CASS certainly never made public the slightest disapprobation of the Dred Scott decision (which was indeed at first claimed to be a new and admirable exemplification of popular sovereignty), of the Leecompton outrages upon Kansas, or of the governmental connivance in effect with the filibustering schemes of the notorious Walker. In the Presidential contest of 1860, Mr. CASS did not openly declare himself in favor of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckenridge, but the secret influences of the Administration were all exerted in hostility to the able hero of the anti-

Lecompton struggle. In the disunion movements that followed Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. CASS was, as in 1850, a friend of compromise, sustaining especially the resolutions of his former colleague, Mr. Crittenden. He also originally, in the Cabinet, approved (or at least did not pronouncedly disapprove) President Buchanan's message, denying the existence of any power in the Constitution by which the General Government could coerce a State. Eight days later (December 14, 1860), however, he re-asserted the Jacksonian principles of 1832-3, and upon Mr. Buchanan's refusal to dispatch troops and supplies south, to reinforce Major Anderson and re-provision Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned. This act, which received the enthusiastic endorsement of every patriot, will be always considered as the noblest of his eventful life. It was certainly the severest rebuke that the contemptible weakness of James

Buchanan received. Mr. CASS returned to this city in the following February, and was enthusiastically received by all parties, being met at Toledo by a large delegation of leading citizens, and formally welcomed home by Halmer H. Emmons, Esq. The response of Gen. CASS was still conciliatory in its tone, but breathed the strongest spirit of devotion to the Union, from whatever source it might be assailed.

Since 1861 Mr. Cass' life has been marked by the strictest privacy, and his resignation as Secretary of State constitutes the upper boundary of a public career of fifty-six years duration. During the Rebellion his sympathies were always with the national arms, and the prolongation of his days to witness our ultimate triumph he considered among the greatest blessings of his life. His last appearance upon a public occasion was that of the reception accorded by this city to Col. Mark Flanigan,

upon his return after his terrible wounding at Gettysburg. He has remained in Detroit constantly since his return from Washington, save a short trip a year or two since to Newport and the east for the benefit of his failing health. His residence has been in the wing, specially built for his accommodation, upon the house of his daughter, Mrs. Canfield, corner of Fort and First streets. The old homestead has been latterly occupied by his son, Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr. In the political campaign of 1864, Mr. CASS took no active part, but at its outset committed himself in favor of Gen. McClellan in a brief letter, addressed to a large Democratic meeting, held at Merrill Hall in this city. Latterly he absented himself from all society, and also declined all visitors, save those of his most intimate friends, and occasionally of distinguished strangers, who called to pay their respects.

Probably the most salient characteristic of the deceased statesman was his robust strength, physical and intellectual. The vigor of his constitution, inherited from hardy parents, and fortified by an active and stirring life, is attested by his longevity and the uniform excellence of his health. His personal appearance gave evidence of the possession of great bodily strength and rare powers of endurance. His habits were unexceptionable. He neither used tobacco in any form, nor ever tasted ardent spirits as a beverage, and he died with a system unweakened, and a soul untainted by licentiousness in any guise. The traits of his intellect were also of the virile type. No public man of his generation surpassed him in potent, resolute and tireless energy. His executive abilities were remarkable, and the multifarious duties of his life were invariably discharged with fidelity and dispatch. His personal intrepidity became

proverbial, and found many opportunities for effective display in the war of 1812, and in his twenty years intercourse with the North American savages. This marked mental attribute, joined to an indomitable will, exercised a decisive influence upon the most important crises in his diplomatic and senatorial career. Mr. CASS' intellectual powers were neither profound nor brilliant, but essentially practical and substantial. His scholarly attainments, though extensive, were not exhaustive nor critical. In metaphysics and the cognate mental sciences, he remained voluntarily a tyro. In his reasoning, therefore, he never sought to rise above the common plane, nor relied upon novel logical devices, but in the beaten arena, and with familiar weapons, ever did yeoman's service. He certainly cannot be classed among the world's original thinkers, and we cannot claim for him the paternity of any durable, social or

political system. Of popular sovereignty, he was rather the herald and champion than the father, and the thunderclap of war has already annihilated that vaporous theory. The positive attributes of his mind were an apt faculty of appreciation, clear and common sense powers of thought, and an independent spirit. The agility of an athlete or the proportions of an Apollo may have been wanting, but there was no lack of servicable strength. His career was throughout, therefore, straightforward, and in the point of consistency, history can produce but few political records that will not suffer by comparison. His peculiar temperament also rendered him in all warfare, forensic as well as martial, eager to take the offensive, and he never acknowledged defeat, while a resource of resistance remained. Among men of genius and of superlative talents he shone, therefore, through qualities less brilliant, but none the

less valuable. Constant activity, important achievements, rare capacity for labor, and the American pugnacity, rendered him a prominent actor upon a stage, trod by some of the mightiest of earth's giants.

Mr. Cass' business habits were cast in a like mould. In his dealings with others he was always just and liberal. During his life he never sued a debtor, and in the great commercial crises which have periodically convulsed the financial fabric, his course towards those with whom he was connected in business relations, was invariably generous beyond all common precedent. Were the recital permissible, we might mention striking instances of this fact in our own city. His great wealth was the result of early purchases of lands made in this region, and the subsequent increase in value of his real estate. It is estimated that at the time of his death, Gen. Cass was worth considerably

over \$1,000,000. In 1864 his income was returned at about \$33,000.

Until about two years ago, Gen. CASS was, to all appearances, hale and hearty, and not unfrequently might have been seen enjoying an early morning or evening walk. A short time subsequent to the above date, his health began to fail, and it failed very rapidly since the cold weather set in last fall. During the month of January he was very ill, and at one time it was thought that he would not live to see the end of the month.

At times his mind was slightly affected, owing to the very painful nature of his disease, but these occurrences were rare. As a general thing, he retained his mental faculties until death relieved him of his sufferings. About half an hour before he died he spoke, but manifested an aversion to being troubled by any one. He frequently referred to his past life,

and would occasionally relate anecdotes to Dr. Farrand, of whom he appeared to be particularly fond. Having been informed of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, he, upon several occasions expressed his unqualified disapproval of the movement, and characterized it as absurd, unwise, and calculated to do more mischief than good.

The last conversation of any moment that the dying statesman had with his relatives or friends, was on Wednesday evening last, at which time he appeared to be fully himself, and recognized those who surrounded his bedside. He talked quite freely with them.

During his illness he was attended by Dr. Zina Pitcher and Dr. D. O. Farrand, the latter having remained by his bedside almost constantly for several months past. His disease was not "softening of the brain," as was

reported at that time, but a disease consequent upon old age.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night it was quite apparent that dissolution would take place. At about ten minutes before four o'clock on Sunday morning a marked change occurred, and eight minutes later the soul of the statesman had passed into the presence of its Maker. When the bells of the city struck four o'clock, the pulse had ceased to beat and all was over.

There were present at the bedside, when Gen. CASS expired, his daughters, Mrs. Canfield and Madame Von Limburg, and Mr. George S. Frost, Mr. William Foxen and Dr. D. O. Farrand.

Gen. CASS' wife died in March, 1855, and left four children, all of whom are now living. They are: Major Lewis Cass; Mrs. Ledyard, wife of Henry Ledyard, Esq., formerly mayor of this city; Madam Von Limburg, wife of the resident Minister of the Netherlands; and Mrs.

Canfield, widow of Captain Canfield, formerly of the United States Topographical Engineers.

The time for the funeral obsequies has not been settled upon, but it is probable that Wednesday or Thursday will be selected. The body has been embalmed, and can remain for an indefinite time in a state of perfect preservation. The family desired to have a private funeral, but at the request of a number of citizens, who expressed a strong desire to have an opportunity offered the public to attend, they waived their preferences.

Acting Mayor Dr. William Brodie has called a meeting of the Common Council for this evening, to take such action as they may deem proper in the premises. It is very probable that other bodies, including the Masonic fraternity, of which Gen. CASS was an honored member, will also convene and decide to take part in the ceremonies.

The military will be largely represented. A meeting of the Light Guard is called for this evening, which it is hoped will be largely attended. The other military organizations will meet as soon as they can be called together.  
—*Detroit Tribune (Republican)*, June 18, 1866.

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[From the *Detroit Free Press (Democratic)*, June 19, 1866.]

We have the melancholy duty to announce the death of this distinguished man, who has for more than half a century borne such a conspicuous part, not only in the history of his country, but of the world. The General, who has been very low for some days past, his death being hourly expected, expired Sunday morning, a few minutes past four o'clock.

The death of such an aged man, although not unanticipated, always produces a shock, a pang of extreme regret. It is rare indeed that a man of his activity of mind lives until upwards of four-score years, in the full possession of his mental powers, to as proudly review his career, and so calmly and serenely await the future. He was a man of extraordinary abilities, and has made his mark upon almost every page of our history for the long period of half a century.

General CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 9th of October, 1782, and had, therefore, more than completed his eighty-third year. At the age of seventeen he left New Hampshire, and sought a new home in the west, fixing upon Marietta, Ohio, where he soon after commenced the study of the law, and was in due time admitted to practice. He speedily gained a high reputation as a lawyer, being dis-

tinguished for his eloquence and a remarkably clear comprehension of the principles of his profession. He was destined, however, for a very different field of usefulness. He had scarcely taken his position at the bar before the citizens of Marietta called upon him to represent them in the State Legislature. In the legislative halls he was called upon to grapple with great questions at once. Aaron Burr had already formed the project of founding a new empire, making New Orleans its capital, and the whole of the great West which bordered on the Mississippi or its tributaries as a part of the new empire. In discussing the laws which it was deemed necessary for the State of Ohio to pass, to enable the authorities to nip this project to dissolve our Union in the bud, Gen. Cass displayed such statesman-like abilities as to give him, even thus early, a national reputation. The address of the Ohio Legislature to President

Jefferson, assuring him of the cordial support of Ohio in crushing this conspiracy of Burr, was the death-blow to Burr's designs and projects. This address was from the mind and pen of Gen. CASS, and displayed all that fervid devotion to the Union which remained with him during life. Soon after the adjournment of the Ohio Legislature, in the spring of 1807, Mr. Jefferson, then President, offered Mr. CASS the appointment of Marshal for that district, as it required more than ordinary energy to watch the conspiracy of Burr, and thwart the efforts making by those engaged in it. From 1807 to 1811 Gen. CASS filled this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

In the fall of 1811 he commenced his military career. Our country was on the eve of a war with England, and two regiments of troops were authorized to be raised in Ohio for the protection of the frontier. As soon as this

authority was given, Gen. CASS at once canvassed the State of Ohio, then sparsely settled, for volunteers, and soon had the pleasure of announcing to President Madison that his regiment had been raised, and he was immediately appointed Colonel and was ordered to march for Detroit. This was no slight undertaking. For more than two months he toiled through the dense forests of Ohio, cutting his roads and bridging the streams, and when at last he came in sight of Lake Erie, he received the intelligence that war had already been declared. He arrived at Detroit on the 5th of July, and reported to Gen. Hull, who was then in command of this military department. It was expected that Gen. Hull would at once take the initiative and invade Canada, and capture Fort Malden, but in this all were most grievously disappointed. Delay after delay occurred, to the mortification and disgust of the officers

under Gen. Hull, until at length he surrendered his whole army to Gen. Brock, without striking a single blow at the enemy, or making a single effort to avert such a terrible calamity. Col. CASS and his regiment, although absent from Detroit on duty, were included in the surrender as prisoners, but this gallant officer made his escape, and as soon as possible made his way to Washington, to report in person the disaster which had fallen upon the nation. For the gallant services he and his regiment performed, he was at once appointed Brigadier-General. He remained in Washington, rendering efficient services in the War Department, until he was exchanged as a prisoner of war, when he was appointed by President Madison, Governor of the Territory of Michigan. He performed the duties of this difficult position with such marked ability that he was successively reappointed by Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson, and

finally surrendered it at the solicitation of Gen. Jackson, who appointed him Secretary of War in the year 1831. It is unnecessary to say to our readers how satisfactorily he had discharged his duties as Governor. The approbation of the Government was manifested in his promotion to higher and more important duties; the approbation of the people here was manifested by deep regret at his leaving. For nearly twenty years he had discharged the duties of Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and yet there was not a complaint worthy to be called such, and the regret at his departure was almost universal.

Gen. Cass carried into the Cabinet of Gen. Jackson a most thorough knowledge of the Indian character, and from his energy and decision undoubtedly saved the country from the expense and horrors of a protracted Indian war. He ably supported Gen. Jackson in all

his measures to crush out nullification. He remained at the head of the War Department until near the close of General Jackson's second Presidential term, when he was appointed our Minister to France. While there he was furnished with a ship of war by the Government, and made an extensive tour up the Mediterranean, and visited the Holy Land. The United States have never had a Minister at the Court of France so universally respected, and who wielded such a powerful influence with that government as Gen. CASS, since the days of Franklin. It was owing to this influence that he was able to defeat the celebrated Quintuple Treaty, which was a blow aimed by England, under the guise of her anti-slavery leaders, at the freedom of American ships on the ocean. This was so clearly and ably demonstrated by Gen. CASS in his justly celebrated article on the "Right of Search," that Louis Phillippe, the

King of France, at once withdrew from the Treaty, and it fell to the ground, to the great mortification of England. So intense was the feeling in England against Gen. CASS for defeating this darling project of hers, that he was warned that it would not be safe for him to visit that country on his way home from France. He, however, did not heed these threats, but leaving Paris in the fall of 1841, visited England, and arrived in Detroit, his home since that time, during the winter of 1842.

Gen. CASS was greeted with such a warm welcome by the people, for the services he had rendered in defeating the machinations of England, that he had scarcely landed on our shores before he was extensively mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency. At the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1844, it was found that the delegates were much divided in opinion, although a large

majority of the delegates were in favor of ex-President Van Buren or Gen. CASS. A large number of ballotings took place, and when it was found that neither Van Buren nor CASS could obtain the required two-thirds vote, James K. Polk was brought forward as a candidate, and Gen. CASS promptly authorized his friends to withdraw his name for the sake of producing unity and harmony in the party. During the canvass which followed the nomination of Mr. Polk, Gen. CASS took a very active part, and by his powerful speeches in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, contributed largely to the success of the Democratic candidate.

In the winter of 1845, Gen. CASS was elected United States Senator from Michigan, and although he had had no experience in such deliberative bodies, at once took a high standing in a Senate graced with a Webster, a Clay,

a Calhoun, and a Benton, and was greatly distinguished in the numerous debates in that body.

On the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, in May, 1848, Gen. CASS was nominated on the fourth ballot, having received the requisite two-thirds vote of the convention. Upon accepting the nomination, he at once resigned his position in the Senate. The contest between Gen. CASS and Gen. Taylor was in many respects a most remarkable one, and had it not been for the defection of ex-President Van Buren, who accepted a nomination from his friends in New York, Gen. CASS would have been most triumphantly elected President. As it was, the withdrawal of Van Buren's supporters from the Democratic nominee lost Gen. CASS the vote of New York, and he was defeated, although he carried fifteen out of the thirty States which

then composed the Union. The effect and final consequences of this breaking up of the Democratic party cannot be calculated.

Immediately upon the assembling of the Legislature of Michigan, in the winter of 1849, Gen. CASS was re-elected to the Senate, where he remained as one of the leaders of that body until the fourth of March, 1857. Michigan, like almost every one of the Northern States, had become Republican. Mr. Buchanan had been elected President in the fall of 1856. Upon the expiration of Gen. CASS' Senatorial term, President Buchanan placed him at the head of his Cabinet as Secretary of State, which he finally resigned in December, 1860, after it became evident that the country was to be involved in a civil war, and Mr. Buchanan either lacked the nerve or the inclination, to use the power and resources of the Government to save it. From that time until his decease he

resided in this city, and although feeling a deep interest in the mighty questions which were being settled by the sword, he was too infirm to take any active part in public affairs. He made several public speeches during the war, full of patriotism and zeal for the Union, and contributed liberally to every fund which was raised for the support of the volunteers.

We have thus drawn a brief picture of the political course of one of the most remarkable men of this country. From the year 1807 to 1860, the long period of more than half a century, he was almost continuously in the public service, and it can be well and truthfully said that he performed the work assigned him by his country well. Had he been elected to the Presidency in 1848, it seems now probable that the country would have been saved the contest we have just emerged from. But this, for the wise purposes of Providence, was not to be.

Gen. CASS was not only a statesman of enlarged views and capacity, thoroughly acquainted with the history of his own country, but conversant with every question which could in any manner affect the United States. He was a ready debater, an able writer. There were few better scholars, few men who had a better knowledge of every subject. It mattered not, in private conversation, what subject was started, from the definition and derivation of a word to the abstruse sciences of natural philosophy, astronomy and chemistry, he seemed to have thoroughly mastered them, and at once was listened to with pleasure and delight. He doubtless had his faults, and who has not? but with them all we know not a man in the nation who was his equal in honesty of purpose, in purity of character—both public and private—in profound knowledge and statesmanship; and

the nation may well weep over the tomb of this great and good man.

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[From the Boston Post (Democratic), June 19, 1866.]

Few of the last generation of American statesmen are left. Although it is several years since Gen. CASS took any active part in public affairs, and that interval seems so much longer than it is by reason of the unparalleled events that have been crowded into it, yet the impression left by the character and course of so distinguished a man, on his country's history, cannot be obliterated even by the exciting experience which has supervened.

He was a statesman of large and philosophic views, and a sterling and unwavering patriot. The political traditions of his day are not now

respected as they soon will be again, for a different school of men, proceeding with their government theories from very different premises, have succeeded to a power which they have shown themselves incompetent to direct in the appointed constitutional channels. The announcement, therefore, of the decease of one of the last remaining statesmen of the strictly constitutional era, revives a host of reminiscences and excites to profitable reflection.

We furnish a biographical sketch of Gen. CASS in another column. The recital it contains reminds the reader that his political life was passed in the midst of some of the most important events in our history. The high positions in the Government, to which he was called, properly attest the distinguished merits he possessed. His attainments were large and solid, his sagacity remarkable, and his judgment sound. In the Senate, or in council, a repre-

sentative of the country abroad, or the executor of its will on the frontier, he filled every post with honor and faithfulness, leaving the abiding impress of his work behind. Although so long in official life, he was no slave to the routine, but rather gave to every position he occupied the strong expression of his individual character. His loss to the country will not be felt so markedly, now that he has so long dwelt in the shadows of a green old age, and his cotemporaries have so many of them gone before him; but his name and services will shine out on the page of our national history, while there are men to read of the successful application of the principles of constitutional liberty to the growth of a democratic republic.

The announcement that Lewis Cass is no more will create a profound sensation throughout the United States. Until within the past few years, during which the increasing infirmi-

ties of age have compelled retirement and repose, no name was more familiar in the every day conversation of the people, no man occupied a larger share of the public attention, than Gen. CASS. Owing to habits of strict temperance, and a constitution made sturdy by a constant attention to its requirements, Gen. CASS has outlived all the statesmen who were the rivals of his prime, and was the last survivor of the heroes who won military fame in the second war with England. A period is now put to that green and hearty old age, and no one of that brilliant galaxy which so illuminated the Senate twenty years ago now remains. What a record, replete with triumphs in more than one field of official duty, has the veteran left behind him! Warrior, legislator, cabinet minister, diplomatist; in each of these distinguished branches of public service he so conducted himself as to win the confidence of his own party,

and the veneration of all men irrespective of party. Nor was he less worthy of respect in the virtues which his private life revealed to those who were privileged to penetrate his confidence. He was a champion through life of the principle of temperance, and exhibited in his own habits what he always urged upon others. During a political career unsurpassed by any statesman in length and in the bitterness of partisan conflict, we are quite sure that no whisper ever traduced his political honesty—certainly none attacked his probity and loftiness of moral purpose. He was ever devout, ever frank and open, ever genial, ever magnanimous. His good temper never permitted him to convert political into personal animosity; some of his most intimate associations were with political adversaries. His activity, from his earliest entrance upon public life, up to the day upon which he retired from the Department of State,

was ceaseless, and when we consider the length of his career, was wonderful. His zeal never slept, he was never found wanting. Those who saw him, as we have often seen him, moving briskly along the street, his step light and buoyant, his face beaming with earnestness and energy, when he had long passed three-score and ten, know how, to the last, he retained an absorbing interest in the trusts which were committed to him. Holding the highest cabinet office when he was almost an octogenarian, it is impossible to discover that our foreign affairs were conducted with less promptness and completeness than under the charge of his vigorous predecessor in the office. And when he retired from public life, and his veteran counsels were wanting to the official acts of the Government, his mind still retained its clear comprehension, and still zealously directed public opinion from

his retreat in that western home where he was so much honored and beloved.

LEWIS CASS was one of those wise men who emigrated from New England to the west in its early youth, and who carried to the new territory the perseverance and industry of Yankee character. He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 9th of October, 1782. His father had been a distinguished soldier in the revolution, and the son thus came by the military taste as an inheritance. LEWIS received a good education at Exeter, and, after graduating from the academy, taught school a short time at Wilmington, Delaware. His love of books was intense; his ambition to rise absorbing. At the age of seventeen, he went on foot over the Alleghanies, settled in Ohio, and studied law at Marietta, where he commenced the practice, and soon became a noted advocate. He was, so early in life, intrusted with the most important cases,

and gained especial applause for his defence of Justice Brown, whom he cleared of impeachment. At twenty-five young Cass found himself in the Ohio Legislature, and took active part in the prosecution of Aaron Burr. From this time his advancement was rapid. In 1807 he was appointed by Jefferson, Marshall of Ohio. The war with England broke out. Ohio was called upon, from its contiguity to Canada, to be especially active. Mr. Cass at once threw himself with ardor into the cause, and was chosen as Colonel of the Thirty-second Ohio regiment. His conduct during the campaigns which followed, although not brilliant, was meritorious, and elicited the warm approbation of his superior officers.

He led his regiment in person, and submitted to every privation which they suffered. To him belongs the credit of having first invaded the hostile territory, and of opening the cam-

paign with a victory. The efficient manner in which his duties of Colonel were performed in the western campaigns, caused him to be commissioned a Brigadier General in 1813, and he then co-operated with General Harrison, and participated in his campaigns. His substantial aid to the country was recognized in October, 1813, by his appointment as Governor of Michigan Territory. His administration of this office, difficult and harrassing, commended him to the Government, and to the settlers who enjoyed his energetic rule. He fearlessly exposed himself when necessity required it, and succeeded in quelling the disturbances which the Indians, not yet driven to the far west, created. From the time when Michigan was well nigh a wilderness—when there were few settlers and many Indians, down to the time when it was nearly prepared for admission as a State, Gen. CASS continued its executive officer; and to him,

almost alone, is to be attributed the complete transformation of a wilderness into a civilized and prosperous community. No wonder that Michigan should strive to honor her great originator. Gen. Jackson had observed the ability and activity of the Governor of Michigan; in 1831, when he re-organized his Cabinet, he summoned Gen. CASS to the head of the War Department. For the first time he occupied a post of national importance; and the manner in which, for five years, he presided over the military branch of the executive, proved his right to take a place in the front rank of American statesmen. The War office, during his Secretaryship, was mainly occupied by the Indian difficulties, the Black Hawk and Seminole wars taking place within that period. Gen. CASS very much strengthened the Jackson administration by the vigorous policy which he adopted, and by his concurrence with the President in

the bank and nullification questions. With a delicacy and tact, yet a promptness highly praiseworthy, Gen. CASS took such steps as would, if possible, avoid armed collision with South Carolina, and yet which would thoroughly suppress rebellion should it rise. It was, perhaps, owing to his wisdom, that that State continued submissive to the national authority. Gen. CASS had now attained the eminence of being a leader of the most powerful party in the country. The harrassing cares of the War Department wore upon even his fine constitution, and in 1836 he felt constrained to retire from the executive council. His services were, however, too great to be passed over without recognition; and President Jackson at once tendered him the French mission. Already a successful soldier, governor, and executive statesman, he now achieved other and equally great distinction as a diplomatist. His readi-

ness of comprehension, the breadth of his views, his ripe learning, his affable and dignified manners, and his pertinacity in labor, made his sojourn at the court of Louis Phillippe honorable to himself, and of great benefit to the country. His vigilance to detect and frustrate schemes inimical to the prosperity of America, his refutation of the right of England to dominion and search on the high seas, the care with which he preserved the hereditary friendship between France and the United States, mark his diplomatic career as one of the most successful which American envoys have enjoyed. The versatility of his abilities was conspicuously proved, and upon his return in 1842, after a residence in Paris of six years, he was at once recognized as a prominent candidate for the highest honors of State. His name was already mentioned in connection with the Presidency. Prominent Democrats urged him to stand as a

candidate for nomination. A large meeting in Cincinnati, early in 1843, endorsed his claims to the position. When the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore in May, 1844, Gen. CASS and Mr. Van Buren were the leading candidates on the first ballots. The contest between these two became so animated that their supporters perceived that neither could receive the requisite number of votes. Mr. Polk was taken up as a compromise. Gen. CASS, unwilling to be in the way of complete union, promptly withdrew his name. During the campaign Gen. CASS supported the nominee with zeal, frequently addressing western meetings, and taking an active part in the canvass. Simultaneously with the inauguration of President Polk, Gen. CASS took his seat for the first time in the National Congress, as Senator from Michigan.

From the moment of assuming this position,

he was the constant support of the administration, and took a leading part in the debates on the exciting questions which succeeded each other in rapid succession, during President Polk's term. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the Oregon question, the relations with Great Britain, the internal appropriations, agitated the political circles, and on each of these subjects Gen. Cass spoke with conspicuous ability, maintaining throughout a consistent adherence to the political principles of which he had always been the advocate. Such were the services rendered to the party and the country by Gen. Cass, that he received the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in May, 1848, on the fourth ballot, as their candidate for President of the United States. Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, was placed on the ticket as a candidate for Vice President. Gen.

CASS, on accepting the nomination, resigned his seat in the Senate. After an exciting campaign, Gen. Taylor was elected. In the following spring Gen. CASS was returned to the Senate by his devoted fellow-citizens of Michigan, and continued in that body, the recognized leader of the Democratic side, participating constantly in the debates, and sustaining himself with his habitual force and ability, until called to the head of the State Department by President Buchanan, in 1857. The light of his intellect and experience was shed upon all the important questions which from time to time arose for the benefit of the country. His term of office, while Secretary of State, was comparatively a quiet one in our diplomatic annals, our relations with the powers of the globe being friendly, and our representatives abroad, capable in the discharge of their duties. It was a fitting close to a public life in every respect pre-eminently

successful, that the veteran statesman should occupy for a while the high and not at that time arduous dignity of Secretary of State. Some weeks before the close of President Buchanan's term, Gen. Cass retired from the Cabinet, and from that time up to his death lived in private life in his adopted State, receiving every evidence of the continued reverence and affection of its citizens. More than half a century of his life had been spent in official station, and he had distinguished himself in every department of the public service. The political principles which he adopted very early in his career, he clung to till the day of his death. Conscientious and inflexible, he accepted defeat with equanimity, and success with moderation. Sincere and earnest, he refused to use the arts of a demagogue, although possessed of an honorable ambition. Pure in public and private life, courteous in manner, faithful in friendship, prudent

and prompt in counsel, he belonged to the most brilliant generation of American statesmen, and was a worthy adversary of Webster, Clay and Adams, and often coped successfully with them in debate. To his wisdom the Democratic party owed a great debt for increased strength and popularity, and repaid it by showering upon him the highest rewards in their power to bestow. Gen. CASS did not confine himself, however, to politics. A man of rare literary culture, he delivered many lectures abounding in grace of composition, learning, and interest of style. He wrote many trenchant reviews, some of which appeared in the columns of the *North American Review*, and his descriptive powers were abundantly recognized, as well as the lucidness and simplicity with which he expressed his thoughts. As a member of society he was benevolent, social and active in projects having for their aim the alleviation or progress of the commu-

nity. Gen. CASS, at the time of his death, was in his eighty-fourth year. America has produced few statesmen whose records were so stainless, whose services to the State were so substantial, whose acts were so deserving of gratitude, and a fame lasting far beyond the grave.

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[From the Boston Herald, June 18, 1866.]

Another connecting link between the present and the past has been severed by the death of Hon. LEWIS CASS, one of the ablest statesmen of the second crop of gigantic intellects of the republic. He commenced his public career almost at the beginning of the present century, and continued it in almost uninterrupted succession down to the eventful year of the rebellion. He was thoroughly a self-made man—

taught in his youth in the common schools in New England, and fitted to become a leader among the pioneers of the great west, by those qualities of mind which are always acknowledged as suited to command in a free government. No man took a more active and prominent part in the political measures and discussions of his times, and few men have left the service of the public with cleaner hands, or with **a** fuller measure of the respect of his countrymen. Always a partisan, he was still more a patriot, and his prompt decision as to his own course at the opening of the late sad conflict, was sufficient evidence that love of country, and reverence for the works of the fathers of the republic, were the guiding sentiments of his life.

We append a brief outline of his public career: He was born October 9, 1782, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and obtained a common school education, with perhaps a few terms at

the academy, in his native place. Removing with his father to Wilmington, Delaware, he began life on his own account by teaching school there; again removing with his father to Ohio, he studied law at Marietta, and established himself, after admission to practice, at Zanesville. In 1806 he married, and the same year entered the Ohio Legislature, where he attracted attention by an address denouncing Burr's conspiracy. This led to his appointment as United States Marshal. In 1812 he was elected Colonel of an Ohio volunteer regiment, at the head of which he marched into Canada, and commanded in the affair where the first blood was shed. His behavior at the surrender of Hull is a twice-told tale. He was appointed into the regular service in 1813, the same year was made a Brigadier General, placed in command at Detroit, and appointed Governor of Michigan. For a number of years subsequently,

he was engaged in extensive and successful negotiations with the Indians. In 1831 he was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Jackson, filling that post until 1836, when he accepted that of Minister to France. Here he distinguished himself by his efforts to defeat the "Quintuple Treaty," resigning at the close of 1842. In 1844 the two-thirds rule defeated his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Presidency, a majority having voted for him. He took his seat as United States Senator from the State of Michigan in 1845, resigned in 1848, on receiving the Presidential nomination; on his defeat was re-elected to the Senate for his unexpired term and a second term, and finally closed his active and useful public life as Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State.

[From the Washington Intelligencer (Conservative Republican),  
June 19, 1866.]

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }  
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866. }

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that LEWIS CASS, distinguished not more by faithful service in varied public trusts than by exalted patriotism at a recent period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock yesterday morning. The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

In the death of General CASS has passed from us one more of the very few surviving members of that constellation of statesmen who, in the golden era of our annals, shed light upon diplomacy and legislation.

LEWIS CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, and was consequently, at the time of his death, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He sprang, on both his father's and his mother's side, from New Hampshire Puritan stock. His father, Jonathan Cass, at nineteen years of age, marched to the field, immediately after the battle of Lexington, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and, serving throughout the war, rose from private to captain, was retained in the service after the war, and rose to the rank of major. In 1799 the father was on duty at Wilmington, Delaware, and Lewis, who had been at Exeter Academy from the age of ten years up to this time, went with his parents and taught school in that vicinity. In 1800 Major Cass resigned his commission, and, accompanied by the son, the family emigrated to the west, descending the Ohio from Pittsburgh in a flatboat, and arriving at

the pioneer settlement of Southeastern Ohio in October of that year. The family took up their home on a tract of land near Zanesville, which had fallen to Major Cass as a military bounty, but the son remained at Marietta and entered on the study of the law, coming to the bar in December, 1802. In 1806 he married Elizabeth Spencer, whose parents, emigrating from Lansingburg, New York, had settled on the Virginia side of the Ohio. In the same year he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he distinguished himself in connection with the investigations of Burr's schemes in that country, and his services were recognized by Jefferson in his appointment as United States Marshal of Ohio.

In 1812 the troubles with the Indians and the exasperated feeling towards Great Britain led the State to organize three regiments of volunteers, of which Mr. Cass was made the

Colonel of the Third regiment. These volunteers, 1200 in all, together with three hundred regulars under Col. Miller, after a march of more than two hundred miles through a swampy country, arrived at Detroit in July, and on the 11th of that month marched into Canada under Gen. Hull, the proclamation issued on the occasion being written by Col. Cass. The retreat of Hull, and the surrender of his whole force ignominiously on the 16th of the succeeding month, at Detroit, is well known. Col. Cass, temporarily absent for the relief of a provision train at the time of the surrender, was, however, with his command, included in the capitulation, and when returning and learning the result, he indignantly broke his sword and flung it away. His regiment was dismissed on parole, and he proceeded at once to Washington, to vindicate himself and men from any responsibility in the disastrous termination of the campaign. Col.

CASS was exchanged in February, 1813, and commissioned about the same time as Colonel in the regular army; soon promoted to be Brigadier General, he joined Gen. Harrison's army in July, and shared in the pursuit of Proctor and the victory of the Thames. His testimony on the trial of Hull was severe on that unfortunate officer, and has been at times harshly criticised. Gen. CASS was put in command at Detroit, and soon appointed Governor. The settlement was mostly French. In June, 1815, Governor CASS moved his family to that place, which was ever after his home. In 1816 he purchased five hundred acres of land for \$12,000, a tract upon which much of the city now stands, and which immediately made him a man of great wealth.

Gen. CASS was Superintendent of Indian Affairs on the west territory, over which he was Governor, and in the expedition of 1820, for exploring the northern shores of Lake Superior

and the upper waters of the Mississippi, of which Schoolcraft has recorded the account, and of which Gov. Cass was a participant, was set on foot, and from that time down to 1831, he was the great leading and guiding spirit in all the affairs of that vast country—travelling on one occasion, in 1827, in the space of two months, more than four thousand miles in birch canoes.

In 1831 he was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Jackson, and in 1836 was transferred from that post to that of Ambassador at the French court. In 1841, in consequence of his opposition to the Quintuple Treaty, he gave great offence to the French government, and, as the result of his bold position on this question, he resigned and returned home in 1842. As the attack which he made upon this treaty is the most remarkable incident, and, as we con-

ceive, one of the most honorable, not only in his diplomatic, but entire public career, the nature of the controversy may properly be in brief recalled.

The Quintuple Treaty, it is well known, originated in connection with efforts to suppress the slave trade. Subsequently to 1815, Great Britain instituted vigorous efforts for its suppression, but soon found that the right of searching suspected vessels was a very necessary means towards accomplishing their object. This right of search was not only resisted by the United States, but the British admiralty courts decided that it was a purely belligerent right, which did not exist in times of peace. Hence a treaty in 1824 between the two countries, granting a mutual right of search "on the coast of Africa, West Indies, and America," of vessels suspected to be slavers. The Senate of the United States, in ratifying the treaty, struck

out the word "America," which caused its rejection by the British government, in the hope—never realized—of obtaining larger concessions. The American people associated impressment and search together, and repudiated both. Meanwhile Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal united in such a treaty, conceding the right of mutual search, and in the prosecution of the attempt to incorporate this usage in the international code of Europe, and to make it the public law of Christendom, a treaty was signed in London in 1841, by which Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia mutually conceded this right, under certain restrictions and between certain latitudes. When the signing of this treaty was made public, Gen. CASS attacked it with all his powers. He filed a protest against it in the French Office of Foreign Affairs, and, in the hopes of defeating its approval by the

French Chambers, denounced it in a powerful printed pamphlet, accusing great Britain of the aim, under guise of suppressing the slave trade, to secure the lordship of the seas. In the attack he revived the impressment controversy, and with acrimony and keenness grappled upon Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen, who, in their correspondence with the American Minister at London, had then just set up the astonishing doctrine, that while they had no right of search for the suppression of the slave trade, they did have the right to visit suspected vessels for the purpose of verifying the flag, and testing the right to bear it. This claim Gen. CASS was supported in denouncing in the animadversions made on it in President Tyler's annual message of December, 1841. In communicating with his Government, Gen. CASS pressed immediate preparations for war. The French public and

French Chambers were aroused by Gen. CASS' indignant and earnest appeals, and their prejudices against Great Britain were so inflamed, that Louis Philippe not venturing to ratify the treaty, it thus fell to the ground. Gen. CASS was sustained in his course by the President, though much obloquy, in the midst of the passions of the hour, fell from some quarters upon him. The Ashburton treaty, negotiated shortly after this signal triumph of Gen. CASS, provided that the United States should maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa, to co-operate with the British in the suppression of the slave trade; and Gen. CASS deeming this provision, without another requiring a specific renunciation on the part of Great Britain of the right of visit, as in some sort a disavowal of his protest and pamphlet, he resigned and came home in 1842, as we have already stated. Lord Brougham, much exasperated on account of

"the protest," "the pamphlet," and consequent failure of the Quintuple treaty, stigmatized Gen. CASS at that time as "the impersonation of mob hostility to Great Britain," and multitudes of Americans joined in the assault, who now doubtless vindicate the justness of his opposition to that treaty.

In 1844 he was a powerful candidate in the Baltimore Convention against Van Buren for President, and after an angry contest, Polk was nominated as a compromise candidate. Mr. CASS was very active in support of Mr. Polk on the stump, and was elected to the United States Senate from his State. He took his seat in December, 1845, and soon became conspicuous on the Oregon question, then in controversy with Great Britain, in which he set up the famous "54-40 or fight" demand.

In 1846, when the Wilmot Proviso was brought into Congress, Gen. CASS was its advo-

cate, and in 1847 appeared his famous Nicholson letter, in which he set up the exclusive right for the Territories to determine their own domestic institutions as if they were States. He declared himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, conceding that he had changed his views on that question. In 1848 he was nominated for the Presidency over Levi Woodbury and Buchanan, but was beaten by Gen. Taylor before the people. He had resigned his seat in the Senate, but was re-elected in June, 1849, for the remainder of the term he had resigned, and at the ensuing session of Congress, being instructed to vote for the Wilmot Proviso by the Legislature of his State, he replied elaborately, defending his Nicholson letter doctrine, and, moreover, pronouncing the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional. He declared himself a believer in the doctrine of instructions, "when fairly expressed and under proper circum-

stances," and announced that he should resign or obey. The instructions were subsequently reconsidered by the Legislature. He was a member of Mr. Clay's compromise committee of 1850, and supported all the measures of that committee, refusing, however, to vote for the bill on its final passage, on the ground that it did not provide for the trial by jury of the fugitive after being taken back to his master.

In 1851 he again came into the Senate for a new and full term. In 1852 he was again a candidate for the Presidency, but meeting Mr. Douglas in the Baltimore Convention, much as he had himself met Van Buren in the convention of 1844, the conflict between himself, Mr. Marcy, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan, was so exasperated, that, after forty-nine ballots and five days' conflict, the convention, turning to a new man, nominated Gen. Pierce.

Gen. CASS was opposed to the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill into the Senate by Mr. Douglas, but finally voted for it when they put into it the principle of his Nicholson letter, and on the famous night of its passage, congratulated the Senate on the triumph of "squatter sovereignty." In the maddened tempest which swept over the country after the passage of this measure, he soon found the majority of his State against him, and when instructed by the Republican Legislature of his State to vote against the policy of his party on the Kansas question, he declined to regard the instructions, on the ground that such instructions, to be of binding force, should have come from the party to whom he owed his seat. As a consequence, he failed of a re-election to the Senate in 1857. In 1856 he was no longer a candidate for the Presidency, and cordially concurring in the

selection made at Cincinnati, he was appointed by Mr. Buchanan at the head of his Cabinet as Secretary of State.

Gen. CASS resigned his office as Secretary of State on the 12th of December, 1860, because the President refused to reinforce the forts in Charleston harbor. The question on which he thus went into retirement, was, unquestionably, the most embarrassing subject that had ever come before Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. No overt act of secession had then been committed. The State Convention of South Carolina did not assemble till December 17th, and the passage of an act calling that convention, was the only official act looking to secession which that State had then committed. The voice of the people of the country was overwhelming in favor of conciliation, forbearance and compromise. The party determined on a rupture, was, however, not small, and its leaders were both able and

desperate. This condition of public sentiment had continued for some time, and those favoring an amicable adjustment shrank from coercive measures under the influence of views subsequently expressed in the emphatic language of Mr. Douglas: "You must do one of two things: either settle the difficulty amicably or by the sword. An amicable settlement is a perpetuation of the Union. The use of the sword is war, disunion, and separation, now and forever." General CASS insisted firmly that a military and naval force should be immediately sent to Charleston harbor; Mr. Buchanan hesitated and refused, and thus the rupture.

Gen. CASS immediately retired to his home in Detroit, and when the Board of Trade of Detroit unfurled the national flag over their rooms on the 24th of April, 1861, he was called upon to address the people, and he urged that the Union, the Constitution, and the national flag should be

defended under all circumstances; that in a crisis such as was then impending, it was the duty of every citizen to stand by the Government.

“In the midst of this prosperity,” were his words on the occasion at Detroit, “without a single foe to assail us, without a single injury at home caused by the operations of the Government to affect us, this glorious Union, acquired by the blood and sacrifice of our fathers, has been disowned and rejected by a portion of the States composing it—Union which has given us more blessings than any previous Government ever conferred upon man.” And then, after a lofty and thrilling tribute to the national ensign floating above him, as the emblem of this country’s power and glory, the following are his noble words of conclusion: “That flag, your worthy Mayor has, by the direction of the municipal authority, hung out upon the dome above us.

The loyal American people can defend it, and the deafening cheers which meet us to-day are a sure pledge that they *will* defend it. [Applause.] A stern determination to do so is evinced by the preparations and patriotic devotion which are witnessed around us, and in the echoes which are brought here by every wind that blows.

“ You need no one to tell you what are the dangers of your country, nor what are your duties to meet and avert them. There is but one path for every true man to travel, and that is broad and plain. It will conduct us, not indeed without trials and sufferings, to peace and the restoration of the Union. He who is not *for* his country is *against* her. [Applause.] *There is no neutral position to be occupied.* It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, by the res-

toration, in its integrity, of that great charter of freedom bequeathed to us by Washington and his compatriots. His ashes, I humbly trust, will ever continue to repose in the lovely tomb of Mount Vernon and in the United States of America, [applause] which he loved so well, and did so much to found and build up. Manifest your regard for his memory, by following, each with the compass of his power, his noble example, and restore his work as he left it, by devoting heart, mind, and deed to the cause." [Loud continued cheering.]

These views he maintained from the beginning to the end of the struggle; threw the weight of his great name unreservedly for his country, never doubting, even in the darkest hours of the long agony, of the final consummation.

In the last years of his life, till disease in the last months clouded his understanding, he retained in a remarkable degree, the vigor both

of body and of mind, the strict temperance of his life having in a wonderful manner, secured to his old age confirmed health, robust constitution, and a marvellous capacity for labor.

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[From the Cleveland Daily Leader (Democratic) June 20, 1866.]

We are called upon to chronicle the death of the oldest and one of the ablest of American statesmen. LEWIS CASS entered upon a public career in the early part of the century, while his life reached back to the Revolution. He was the compeer not only of Clay and Webster, but of Monroe and Adams, and his death is an important event in our political history.

He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th, 1782, and died at the age of 83 years. His parents belonged to the rugged class of New England farmers of the revolution-

ary period, and he was brought up to their regular course of hard labor and virtuous conduct. His education was gained at the somewhat famous Academy at Exeter, where he was a fellow-student for some time with Daniel Webster. In 1799 he went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he taught school. He afterwards lived at Harper's Ferry, and in October, 1800, went to Marietta, Ohio, and became a law student under Governor Meigs. In 1802 he was admitted to the practice of law, and for several years before his death he was the only survivor of the Ohio bar of that period. He was a hard student, a man of sound mind, and a good speaker, and diligent labor soon made him one of the foremost men of Southern Ohio. He was very popular, and his reputation rapidly extended throughout the entire west.

In 1806 he was elected to the Legislature, and by him was made the first public arraign-

ment of Aaron Burr's loyalty, in a speech delivered soon after to the House of Representatives. In 1807 he was appointed U. S. Marshal for Ohio, by President Jefferson, in compliment for his service to the Government in denouncing Burr's scheme, though he still continued the practice of his profession.

In 1812 he was among the first to favor a war with England, and volunteering for service upon the call for troops, was made Colonel of the Third Ohio regiment. He was afterwards made a Colonel and promoted to a Brigadiership in the regular army, and in the war achieved a brilliant reputation. He was engaged under General Hull, near Detroit, and afterwards with General Harrison, in his successful northwestern and Canada campaigns.

During the continuance of the war, late in 1813, he was appointed by President Madison, Governor of the Northwestern Territory. He

then resigned his Marshalship, and soon after removed his family to Detroit, where he afterwards resided. He was also appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in which office his tact and energy were tested to their full extent. When the territory of Michigan was created, he was retained in the chair of Governor. In July, 1831, he resigned his executive duties, after nearly 18 years of service, during which time he built up a national reputation, as a man of strong will and force of character, of uncommon judgment and administrative abilities, as an eloquent orator, a wise thinker and writer, and a patriot of unflinching courage and integrity. His conduct of Indian Affairs—involving the negotiations of nineteen different treaties, some of them very important—and his organization of every branch of the Michigan Government, had given him a name among our noblest statesmen.

In August, 1831, President Jackson appointed General Cass Secretary of War, and he entered the Cabinet with such colleagues as Edward Livingston, Levi Woodbury and Roger B. Taney. It was during his five years of service at the head of the War Department, that we had the Blackhawk and Florida wars and nullification troubles with South Carolina, and the performance of his duties at those periods, was highly satisfactory. The Cherokee outbreak in Georgia also happened during his term, but his course therein, while fully in accordance with President Jackson's idea, has not been generally approved by the people. He stood by the State authorities in their refusal to obey the decree of the National courts.

Failing in health, in 1836 he resigned his seat, and was sent out to France as our Minister. The latter office he filled with dignity until 1842, when he asked to be recalled. His

course toward the close of his ministry was not approved in all respects by our Government, and the disagreement led to a spirited correspondence between Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, and General CASS. The latter was, however, heartily sustained by the Democratic party.

In 1844 he was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination, and it is said to have been through the influence of his friends that his principal competitor, Van Buren, was defeated, and Polk's selection brought about. In 1845 he was almost unanimously elected United States Senator from Michigan, and soon after took his seat among the great men of that Congress. His celebrated "Nicholson letter," proclaiming the Democratic doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," was written in December, 1847. In 1848, after a warm contest between

CASS, Buchanan and Woodbury, the former received his party nomination for the Presidency. At the election he polled nearly a million and a quarter of votes—the entire Democratic strength—but was defeated by General Taylor.

In 1850 he was the second member on Mr. Clay's famous Committee of Thirteen, and did substantial service in the preparation and passage of the Compromise Measure—though declining to vote for the Fugitive Slave Bill. That the enactment of that Compromise was wholly wrong seems now to be generally conceded, but the motives of such of its supporters as Clay, CASS and Dickinson, have never been impeached. In 1851 he was re-elected to the Senate, and in 1852 was among the leading men of his party, who were defeated for the executive nomination, by that man hitherto unknown to fame and fortune, Franklin Pierce. In that

year, too, he delivered a eulogy on Henry Clay, perhaps the most finished and eloquent effort of his life.

In 1854, when Mr. Douglas introduced the Nebraska bill, he found in General CASS one of its staunchest supporters. In 1857 he retired from the Senate to become Secretary of State under the Buchanan administration. He entered upon the arduous and responsible duties of the Premier at the age of seventy-four years, as vigorous in body and mind as any of the younger leaders of his party. His health continued good and he remained at the head of the Cabinet until December, 1860, when his loyalty brought him in contact with the President, and he resigned. Had his advice at that time been followed, we might have been spared many of the disgraceful scenes which marked the executive branch of the Government during the next winter, and doubtless much of the bloodshed of the late war.

After taking leave of public life, at the age of seventy-eight, he retired to his place in Detroit. Rarely attending public meetings, though occasionally writing letters which were given to the public, he spent the last years of his life beyond the pale of politics, in the congenial sphere of social and religious intercourse at his own home. Always a model in manner of living, in healthful exercise, in temperance and in those amenities of conduct which shed a pleasant light upon the path of life, he enjoyed excellent health and cheerful spirits, and passed the evening of his days as all statesmen might hope to do—in that peace which is at once a rest and a reward. While many—probably the majority—of his fellow-citizens could not endorse his political principles, all honored the public career and respected the private character of the venerable man. And now that he is dead, he is mourned by the whole nation. He was the last of a long

line of eminent men, whose experience had been for a quarter of a century wrought into the history of the country. Presidents, cabinets and senators, statesmen, soldiers and writers with whom he was associated, and with whose names his will ever be remembered, have long been gathered to their fathers. And now, full of years and of honors, he has taken his place among them.

The characteristics of General CASS were force and clearness of thought, energy and strength in administration, a healthful organization, physically and mentally, thoroughness of conviction and a courteous firmness in decision. He was not brilliant, though strong feeling sometimes made him eloquent; and he was not learned, though long reading and experience had given him a great fund of information. He was a good speaker, of dignified presence, though not pleasing expression, and delivered

many lectures and addresses on agricultural, literary and historical subjects. He was always ready, always at self-command, never falling below his reputation, and frequently rising above expectation. As a soldier, civil officer, and citizen, he filled the measure of his large capacity—as a patriot and christian, he was an honor to the country and the age.

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[From the North American.]

Hon. LEWIS CASS died at Detroit, Michigan, on June 17th, at the age of eighty-three years. His death, following fast upon that of General Scott, sweeps away almost the last, if not the last, of that galaxy of men whose abilities and continuance in public service built up for us a sort of Elizabethan era of our own.

Mr. CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, of old Puritan and Rev-

olutionary stock. He studied at the Exeter Academy, made famous by Daniel Webster's pupilage, as well as his own, until 1799. His father, who rose to be a Major in the Federal army, removed to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1799, and young LEWIS taught there for a while, then he removed with his parents to Marietta, Ohio; was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Zanesville, in 1802. In 1806 he was elected to the Legislature, and aided in breaking up Burr's great western expedition. He was then made United States Marshal for Ohio. In 1812 he was chosen Colonel of the Third Ohio volunteers in the war with Great Britain, and served with General Hull. He entered Canada, and when Hull made his capitulation, broke his sword in anger. He was exchanged, and made Colonel in the regular army in 1813, and promoted to Brigadier General. He was with Harrison, and in the battle of the Thames.

Subsequently he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, with about 5,000 white inhabitants. He quieted the Indians by treaty in 1814, and the next year moved to Detroit, where he purchased 500 acres of land. He was made Superintendent over some 40,000 Indians, and secured their confidence and kept the peace. In 1817, he secured the cession of 4,000,000 acres of Indian lands, and in 1819 of 6,000,000 acres more in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Schoolcraft's Exploring Expedition was framed by him. In 1821 he extinguished the Indian title in Michigan. By 1831 he had made 19 Indian treaties, and published articles on the Indian races, which drew attention to him. In 1831, General Jackson, reconstructing his Cabinet, made General Cass Secretary of War, and the Secretary advocated the removal of the Indians. In 1836 he was sent as Minister to France, where his diplomacy was successful, and

the next year he traveled extensively along the coasts of the Mediterranean. He was a friend of Louis Philippe, and signalized himself by assailing the treaty of 1841, which was by his efforts frustrated. The Ashburton treaty led to his resignation. On his return, General Cass pronounced in favor of the annexation of Texas, and was a candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Polk in 1844. He was chosen Senator from Michigan in 1845, and took high ground on the Oregon question, opposing the treaty by which the Whigs settled it. The Mexican war followed fast on the heels of this adjustment, and his Nicholson letter of December, 1847, proposed to leave the question of slavery in the States to be acquired from Mexico, to be settled by themselves. He then opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which he had previously approved. In 1848, he was nominated by the Democrats for Presi-

dent at the Baltimore Convention, but was defeated by General Taylor, owing to a secession of Mr. Van Buren's friends in New York. In 1849, he was re-elected by his State to the Senatorship, which he resigned when accepting the nomination for the Presidency. He then argued the doctrine of State instructions to Representatives, opposing the Wilmot Proviso as unconstitutional. In 1850 he belonged to Clay's Compromise Committee, and joined hands with Webster and other political opponents, though opposed to the clause for rendering back fugitive slaves. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1851, and was again a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, when General Pierce was nominated. When Mr. Douglas introduced the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854, General Cass opposed it, as calculated to renew dangerous difficulties, and only gave his assent when the principles of the Nicholson letter were applied to the new States,

leaving them to approve or exclude slavery. The Republican party, organized in opposition to slavery and the principles of this bill, led to his defeat as a Senator from Michigan. He was not a candidate for the Presidency at the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, and was appointed Secretary of State by Mr Buchanan in 1857. In this position he secured from Great Britain an assent to his theory on the marine right of visit, and transacted much other business of an important character. For the last few years, worn out by age and oppressed by its infirmities, he, like General Scott, whose death is so soon followed by his own, had retired from public notice. In the great emergency of the country, however, the old statesman followed his own judgment rather than party creed, and took strong and high ground in favor of the war. He may not, perhaps, be said to have left his party, and yet his language and opinions framed themselves well into the platform of Union conduct.

General CASS was about the last, if not the very last, of a school of great men which was controlling for a long time. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Marcy, Buchanan, Everett, Benton, Wright—these, and such as these were his competitors, and if he did not stand as chief in such a galaxy, it is certain that he occupied the most distinguished secondary place. He was a man of more than ordinary cultivation, and politics did not wean him from successful attention to literature. In person, he was not imposing, and had a heavy and lethargic appearance, which was dispelled only on important occasions. His intimate relations to the affairs of the country for a long period will cause his death to be greatly noticed, though he has so long lived retired from active exertions.

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[From the Providence Press, June 18th, 1866.]

In the death of LEWIS CASS, another of those links which bind the present to the past through

our great men and public servants, is severed. The venerable statesman departed this life at his home in Detroit, Michigan, on the 17th inst., at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He has been identified with the history of this country from nearly the commencement of this century, having first entered upon public life in 1807, as a member of the Ohio Legislature, receiving during the same year the appointment of Marshal of that State.

At the breaking out of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, in what is known as the war of 1812, he offered his services to the Government, rising in grade until he won his title of Major General of volunteers. Although he never prided himself upon his military achievements, seeking in civil life as best adapted to his gifts and tastes, the honors which he coveted, yet his military career was an honor to himself and his country. His active military

life commenced by his being elected Colonel of the Third regiment of Ohio volunteers. By a difficult and forced march he reached Detroit; urged the immediate invasion of Canada; was the writer of the proclamation announcing that event; was the first to land a small detachment of troops upon that soil, and fought and won the first battle, that of Toronto.

The failure of the campaign culminated during his absence on important service, and unexpectedly he found himself and his command included in the terms of capitulation. Repairing at once to the seat of government, he made report of the causes of the disaster, and was appointed Colonel in the regular army, from which he was soon promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. His exchange and release from parole enabled him to repair to the seat of war, and he engaged actively in hostilities for the recovery of Michigan. As a volunteer Aide-de-

Camp to General Harrison, he won laurels at the celebrated battle of the Thames.

In his civil life he has been still more marked and successful. While in his first Representative position, in the Ohio Legislature, he originated the bill which arrested the treasonable proceedings of the celebrated Aaron Burr, which, according to Mr. Jefferson, was the first blow aimed at the conspiracy.

In 1813, he was appointed by President Madison to the Governorship of Michigan, a position requiring at that time great executive ability and versatility of talent. He fulfilled the trust with great credit and honor to himself, preserved the peace between the whites and the treacherous and disaffected Indian tribes, and under his wise rule the territory was rapidly developed. It became a part of himself and has since been his home and the State of his love.

In 1831 he received the appointment of Sec-

retary of War, taking his seat as such in the Cabinet of Jackson. In 1836 President Jackson gave him the appointment of Minister to France, the duties of which he performed with credit to himself and his country, being recalled at his own request in 1842. In 1845 he was elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the Senate of the United States, and served his State in that capacity until he resigned the position to accept the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the Democratic party, with which he had long been identified. He was defeated at the polls by General Taylor, and was at the subsequent session of the Legislature of his State re-elected to the Senate for the unexpired portion of his original term.

Upon the elevation of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency he was offered the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted and acquitted himself in that position as in all others, credita-

bly to himself. His crowning act, one which has endeared him to his countrymen, more than all his previous acts, was his giving up his position at the head of Buchanan's Cabinet, when treason had invaded its councils and he found himself powerless to prevent its mad designs. That act will cause his memory to be embalmed in the affections of a people, like himself loyal to liberty, and imbued with a patriotism which sacrifices all for country.

General CASS was a man of more than ordinary ability of great perseverance of character, an indefatigable worker and an honest man. His writings are very voluminous, for he devoted as much of his time as his public duties would allow to literary pursuits, and his State papers, writings and speeches are very voluminous. They will form a fitting monument for the distinguished statesman. His New England

birth—having been born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th, 1782—joined to his Western cultivation and growth, gave him the proper elements of character and surroundings, while his ambition and zeal fully improved them.

He was a partizan, for his middle and mature life was spent among some of the strongest partizan intellects of the age. But he was the refined and courteous gentleman, and worthy the association of such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Clayton, Crittenden, and that class of great minds who made the councils of this nation honored at home and abroad. He was human, and not without mistakes, but his deep devotion to, and love for his country, will cause his grave to be green even among his partizan opponents, when the memories of many of his partizan associates shall become an arid desert of infamy, in consequence of their treason.

[From the Michigan Argus, (Democratic) June 22d, 1866.]

It is our painful duty to record the death of one who has been for over half a century identified with the political interests of our State and country, whose name is known in every corner of the land, and throughout the civilized world. Gen. LEWIS CASS died at his residence in Detroit, on Sunday morning last, at a few minutes past four o'clock; and, though not unexpected, the announcement of his decease startled the public as does always the death of a man filling, or who has filled, exalted positions. As is natural, the thoughts of all intuitively revert to the events of his life; but to record these would make a volume rather than an obituary notice, and we must, therefore, content ourself with the merest summary.

Gen. CASS was born at Exeter, N. H., on the 9th of October, 1782, and was, at the date of his death, eighty-three years, eight months, and

eight days old. His father, Jonathan Cass, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, having enlisted at the age of nineteen, just after the battle of Lexington, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. LEWIS CASS entered the academy at Exeter at the age of ten years, where he remained until seventeen, making good use of his time, and laying the foundation of a scholarship tested by years of service in public life.

In 1799 his father removed to Wilhnington, Delaware, where LEWIS taught school for a few months. In 1800 his father again removed, this time to Marietta, Ohio, where LEWIS entered upon the study of law, and subsequently upon its practice, being admitted in 1802. He removed soon to Zanesville, where, in 1806, he married Elizabeth Spencer. He was elected member of the Legislature the same year, and took his seat in December. As a member of the Legislature, he was instrumental in procur-

ing the passage of a law which broke up the expedition of Aaron Burr. His course secured him the notice and friendship of Jefferson, and the appointment of United States Marshal.

In April, 1812, he was enrolled as a volunteer in one of the three regiments raised because of the threatened Indian and British war, and was commissioned as Colonel. His regiment shared the fate of Hull's army at the treacherous surrender of Detroit, August 16th, 1812, and his indignation was such that he broke his sword and threw it away. Being exchanged in January, 1813, he was soon after commissioned Colonel in the regular army, and his promotion to Brigadier General soon followed. He joined Gen. Harrison's army in July, and shared in the victory over Gen. Proctor at the battle of the Thames. He was placed in command at Detroit and was soon after appointed Governor of the Territory, which position he held until 1831.

He moved his family to Detroit in 1815, and has ever since resided there, except when absent on official business.

As Governor he was, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the territory now constituting both the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, the duties of which office were humanely and wisely discharged.

In 1831 he was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Jackson, and in 1836 was commissioned as Ambassador to the French Court, which position he held until late in the year 1841. His service at the French Court was signalized by his protest against, and defeat of, the Quintuple Treaty, by which England, under the guise of a crusade against slavery, sought to establish the right to search all vessels traversing the high seas.

In 1837, while Minister to France, he embarked in the Government frigate *Constitution*,

and made a voyage through the Mediterranean, visiting Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, and intermediate ports, extending his tour through the "Holy Land," and visiting Jerusalem. This episode in a life mostly devoted to public service was frequently alluded to in his addresses and even in his political speeches.

In 1844 the name of Gen. CASS was presented to the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for President, and the friends of Martin Van Buren, attributing his failure to receive the nomination to that fact, remembered it against Gen. CASS and defeated him at the polls in 1848, and secured the election of Gen. Taylor, giving the latter the State of New York and 36 majority in the Electoral College. The pretense for this treachery was the refusal of Gen. CASS to vote as United States Senator—to which place he was elected in 1845—for the "Wilmot Proviso," coupled with his famous

“Nicholson letter,” in which he announced the doctrine of “squatter sovereignty,” afterwards fathered upon Senator Douglas. After his nomination, and pending the election, he resigned the office of Senator, but in June, 1849, was re-elected for the remainder of his term, the Democratic party in this State having meantime endorsed his refusal to obey the legislative instructions to vote for the “Wilmot Proviso.” He was a member of the famous compromise committee of thirteen in 1850, and voted for all the measures reported by that committee, except the fugitive slave bill, declining to vote for that bill because it refused a jury trial to the alleged fugitives. He was a third time elected Senator, for the term commencing in March, 1851, and ending March, 1857, and during his term sustained—as we always believed, against his better judgment—the Kansas Nebraska bill, the passage of which resulted in

the breaking up of the Democratic party, and brought in its train a multitude of evils upon the country.

In the Senate Gen. CASS ranked as the peer of Clay, Webster and Benton, and conferred honor on the position, his State and the country. His term expired on the 4th of March, 1857, and he left the Senate to become Secretary of State under President Buchanan. The manner in which he discharged the duties of that office is familiar to all, as are the reasons for retiring from the Cabinet—growing out of and connected with the indisposition of Mr. Buchanan to interfere with the plottings of the rebel conspirators to take the Southern States out of the Union. This act was approved by his friends—perhaps we should except a few who thought he ought to have remained at his post and taken a bolder stand.

We last met Gen. CASS at his office in the State Department, Washington, in the spring of 1860, after the explosion of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and prior to its reconvening at Baltimore. He was full of forebodings, and, like the war-horse, snuffed the coming storm. He foresaw the defeat of the Democratic party, and consequent upon that the rupture of the Union, with the horrors that followed. Often have we thought of that conversation, and seen anew the tears course down the venerable old man's cheeks, as with trembling voice he portrayed the future. Thank God, he lived to see the rebellion put down, and we would that he could also have seen the Union restored. But he has gone, and peace to his ashes.

The wife of Gen. CASS died, we think, in 1855. He leaves one son, Lewis Cass, who so long represented our Government at Rome, and

three daughters: Mrs. Canfield, a widow, with whom he has of late resided, Mrs. Henry Ledyard, and Mrs. Baron Von Limburg.

His funeral was largely attended on Wednesday afternoon, and the business of the city in which he has so long resided—both public and private—was generally suspended during the ceremonies.

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, held in its hall on Tuesday evening, June 19, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

*Whereas*, On Sunday, the 17th day of June, 1866, LEWIS CASS died at Detroit, in Michigan, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in New Hampshire in 1782, and, when twenty years old, was admitted to the practice of the law in Ohio, to the Legislature of which State he was soon afterwards elected. When our

war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, Mr. CASS was chosen to be Colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and bravely commanded the first American detachment which invaded Canada. Soon afterwards he was appointed Colonel, and then Brigadier General in the regular army of the United States. At the end of that war, Gen. CASS was commissioned to be Governor of the vast Territory of Michigan. For the next ten years he was occupied in administering its chaotic affairs, in treating with its Indian tribes, and in exploring its north-western wilds, near Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi. His conspicuous ability caused him to be selected as Secretary of War, in 1831, by President Jackson, who, in 1836, appointed him to be Minister of our country in France. This station Gen. CASS dignified until 1842, when he distinguished himself as an American by baffling the attempt of Great Britain to be allowed the right to search, at her pleasure, all the vessels of other nations which might dare to navigate the open ocean.

On his return home, Gen. CASS was elected to the national Senate by the State of Michigan; and in 1848 he was nominated to the Presidency of the United States. After the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor, Gen. CASS was again returned to the Senate of our Republic, where he remained until the end of the administration of President Pierce. Having been appointed, in 1857, by President Buchanan to be Secretary of State, Gen. CASS

held that office until 1860, when he voluntarily resigned it, and became once more a private citizen of the United States, after nearly fifty years spent in the service of the nation. During his long and varied career of official duty Gen. CASS was always earnestly interested in the scholarship of his country, especially in everything concerning its history, and more particularly in the department which relates to its aboriginal owners. To his active friendship towards its commissioned agent, our own State of New York is largely indebted for the rich collection of documents, gleaned from the French archives, which now illustrates its colonial history. A sincere and unostentatious Christian, this venerable patriot and statesman now rests from his labors of more than four-score years, and is at peace.

*Be it therefore Resolved*, That in the death of Gen. LEWIS CASS, the New York Historical Society loses one of its most worthy and most eminent associates; and that while, in common with our whole country, the Society sincerely mourns his decease, it justly records the sterling patriotism, official ability, scholarly zeal and untarnished private character, which illustrates his lengthened days.

*Resolved*, That an authenticated copy of this minute be communicated to the family of Gen. CASS.

Extract from the Minutes.

ANDREW WARNER,  
*Recording Secretary.*

[From the Detroit Daily Post, June 18, 1866 ]

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND STATE COURTS—BOARD  
OF TRADE—COMMON COUNCIL—YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY—  
MASONIC FRATERNITY AND THE MILITARY.

Rarely indeed does the death of a single man, even though he be of such public worth and high station, with a character so pure and lofty, and possessed of qualities so ennobling and endearing, as was Gen. CASS, excite such general and deserved comment, and draw forth from all members of the community, in which the deceased lived and died, such warm, sincere and heartfelt expressions of admiration, respect and regard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Upon the opening of the United States District Court yesterday morning, District Attorney Russell arose, and in the following brief remarks moved that the Court, from respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, adjourn:

REMARKS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY RUSSELL.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: It is but a few days since this court adjourned from respect to the memory of Winfield Scott. To-day the duty is laid upon me to announce the departure of another of the great men of the Republic,—the last survivor of the second generation of American statesmen.

In moving, according to custom, that the courts of the United States do now adjourn, it is unnecessary *here* that I should recount the events of that long and illustrious career which yesterday closed. The deceased was our townsman and neighbor. He was the most distinguished citizen of our State, which, through him, has won the honors of the camp, the cabinet, the senate, and the foreign court. In Michigan, which he found half a century ago covered with the forest primeval, and left the prosperous home of a million of freemen—in no small measure such through his wise counsels and brave defense—his history is a household word. And in broad America, which he embraced in the enfolding arms of his patriotism, what school boy will not tell you of the poor New Hampshire youth who sought fame and fortune northwest of the Ohio, and, kindled by his example, will not form new resolves to win his way upward by labor and study, and courage and fidelity?

In our late time of civil war, no traitor found an apologist in Gen. CASS! When it was imminent, after his noble withdrawal from the Cabinet and return home, he said to me, rising, with the gleam of the old fire, and with an emphatic gesture, "These men want a *monarchy*. They are tired of republican institutions. I know them!"

A temperate and studious youth, and fifty years of public service, found an appropriate close in a tranquil and honored old age. As Cicero says of the aged

Quintus: "There was in that man dignity refined by courtesy. He had been not more excellent in civil affairs than in arms. But he was great not only in public and in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, but still more admirable in private and at home. What conversations! What maxims! What deep acquaintance with history! What knowledge and extensive learning! He retained in memory all, not only domestic but foreign wars!"

How they pass away, the old familiar names of our country! Death is the true democrat who knows no distinctions. New men press forward to the seats of honor. New duties and responsibilities are to be met. Well for the nation if the fidelity and intellect to be exhibited shall be equal to that of Gen. Cass.

SPEECH OF SYLVESTER LARNED.

At the close of Mr. Russell's remarks, Sylvester Larned, Esq., addressed the court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: It will not, I trust, be deemed officious that I should add a word to the eloquent eulogy of the distinguished counsel for the Government. The more so that I find no member of the bar of Michigan now present, and of the members of the court none, except you, its Judge, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for this circuit and district, who have known the lamented dead from the earliest history of our State. I have had the honor to

have known and revered Gen. CASS from my childhood. My earliest recollections are connected with his high, pure and blameless life as a citizen in our territorial days, and a just pride in the honor he has conferred on our State and Nation abroad.

Like autumn leaves, our patriot dead fall to earth. With Scott and Dickinson, his "battle of life is ended," and he now wears the chaplet and crown. His earthly part will sleep in his home in that beloved West, which, by his wise statesmanship, he lifted from the solitudes of the desert into civilization and voiceful life.

How little thought the boy adventurer, as he crossed the Alleghanies afoot to that northwestern territory which was his future home, that the little handful who, with him, coasted her lakes and plowed her silent rivers in the bark canoe, would in fifty years become that empire of millions who to-day mourn their and the nation's loss!

"Thou hast returned late to heaven," Soldier! Statesman! Patriot! Friend! No monument needs to rear its head to commemorate thy fame. On the great heart of thine own West shall thy name and thy virtues be engraven forever.

RESPONSE OF JUDGE WILKINS.

In reply to the motion of the District Attorney, His Honor Judge Wilkins said:

"Your motion, sir, meets the most cordial approval of the Court. Profound respect for the illustrious dead is eminently proper, and, in this instance, an imperious duty on State and National authorities, inasmuch as the deceased was prominent in both State and National service. The great Captain of Israel, the conqueror of Canaan, exclaimed to the friends who surrounded his dying couch:

'I go the way of all the earth.'

And so also declared King David to his son Solomon, as the soul was departing from the body: 'Dust we are, and unto dust we must return, the body to the earth, the spirit to God who gave it.' All men die—the young, the middle-aged, and those whose honored almond-tree has been flourishing for years. But if all men die—if neither honor nor usefulness, or wealth, can make an exception to this irreversible decree of Infinitude—it is equally certain that all shall live again. The death of such a man as Gen. Cass, at more than four-score years, in the maturity of honor and peace, is not the fit subject of lamentation. His 'silver cord' is sundered, in the midst of his family and neighbors, whose love and sympathy soothed the departing hours of the statesman and the patriot. His reputation is State and national property. Identified with the State since the war of 1812, Michigan claimed him as her own, and the national record cannot be accurate without the frequent recurrence of his name

in the annals of the United States for more than sixty-five years—from the treason of Burr to the insurrection of 1860. He, by timely action, exploded the one, and in his eightieth year aided in giving the death-blow to the other. In social and in public life he was alike prominent. The courteous gentleman, the kind neighbor, the faithful public servant. Your motion is granted, and the court will now adjourn."

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court being assembled, Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop formally announced the death of Gen. Cass, and moved the adjournment of the court in the following language:

It seems to me to be proper, may it please your honor, to announce here the death of Gen. LEWIS CASS. Gen. LEWIS CASS was a member of the bar of the State of Michigan, and perhaps at the time of his death was the oldest member of the bar in this State. For that reason it is appropriate that his demise should be specially noticed in this tribunal. It is also appropriate that his death should arrest our attention when we consider the many distinguished public positions he has held, and his long career of useful service. He left his New England home in early manhood, and took up his residence in Ohio. He there entered upon the practice of law. He early attracted the attention of Mr. Jeffer-

son, who made him Marshal of the United States for the district of Ohio. It was, I believe, while in the discharge of the duties of this office that he rendered his first patriotic services to the whole country in frustrating the treasonable designs of Aaron Burr.

When the war of 1812 was impending, he gallantly offered his services to the Government. They were at once accepted. He raised a regiment of volunteers, and at their head marched to the defence of Michigan.

Unfortunately his efforts here were of little avail. His gallantry and patriotic efforts were frustrated by the imbecility and cowardice of Gen. Hull.

But his patriotism was recognized by the Government. And when he was exchanged he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan. This place he filled, I think, for nearly eighteen years. The record of that service is most honorable. He had the felicity of so administering the affairs of this young territory as to win at the same time the approbation of the Government and the gratitude of the people.

From this place he was called by Gen. Jackson to fill the post of Secretary of War. He afterwards represented his country at the Court of France with great distinction.

Returning home he received new honors. For two terms he held the high office of Senator, and was once the candidate of a great party for the Presidency itself.

He closed his remarkable public career by holding the office of Secretary of State. He then returned to close his days in our own midst. He has now died full of years and honor.

The death of such a man excites profound emotion.

And I now move, that as a token of respect for the memory of Gen. LEWIS CASS, that this court do now adjourn, and that this motion be entered on the records of this court.

Responding to the motion of Mr. Lothrop, His Honor Judge Witherell said :

I wish also to say that I have known Gen. Cass ever since the year 1817, and during most of the time in official stations. Personally his life has been blameless, and it can be said of him what can be remarked of but few who have risen in the world, that it has also been perfectly moral. As you say, Gen. Cass came to Michigan as a Colonel to aid in her defense.

He raised a regiment which he brought here, but subsequent events did not give him many opportunities to distinguish himself in military life, save in one or two instances, as when he accompanied Gen. Harrison down the river Thames, where he went as a Brigadier. Landing his troops below Malden, it was discovered that they had left their knapsacks, and as they would not be got up to the troops in time, Gen. Harrison would not take them

with him, but ordered them encamped at Sandwich Point. Gen. CASS, however, went himself, and did most nobly.

He told me himself some matters which perhaps have not got into history, but which ought to be there, as how, after the surrender of his troops and those of Gen. McCall, Gen. Brock told him that the way he came to make the dash upon Detroit, was that an Indian captured a messenger with some papers from Gen. Hull to the Government; that the commanding general stated in those papers and letters that he did not think it possible he should be able to defend his position against an attack from the enemy if one should be made; that, seeing this under the hand of Gen. Hull, it occurred to him to make the dash upon Detroit. So taking the Queen Charlotte and seven hundred or eight hundred men, he made it. The British commander judged from those papers that Gen. Hull was unerved, and therefore he was safe from everything in making it. That if he succeeded, it would create great damage, and if he was repulsed he could get under the guns of the Queen Charlotte, a sixteen gun vessel, and return in safety. Under these circumstances, therefore, he made the effort and succeeded.

I think it proper that this court do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Cass, and direct that the entry be made as requested.

## COMMON COUNCIL—SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held in the City Hall last evening, in pursuance of a call from the acting Mayor. The President, William Brodie, Esq., in the chair.

Present—Ald. Bagley, Campau, Codd, Considine, Copland, Field, Gies, Hoek, Howe, Knight, Meginnity, Schmittiel.

The following communication was then read :

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL :

Gentlemen—Gen. LEWIS CASS, the patriot and the statesman, almost the last of the great men of our country, of a generation antecedent to the present, expired at his residence a few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning.

From the many public positions to which he has been called, not only by executives of our great and glorious Union, but by his fellow-citizens of the State of Michigan, and from his long residence in our beautiful city, I deem it not only fit and proper, but a duty, to present you an opportunity of giving expression to your sentiments on this mournful occasion, and to take such measures as may appear to you to be desirable.

Very respectfully,

WM. BRODIE, *Acting Mayor.*

The communication was accepted, and on motion of Ald. Knight, a committee, consisting of five members,

was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Council, on the occasion of the decease of our venerable and eminent fellow-citizen, Gen. LEWIS CASS. The chairman appointed as such committee Ald. Knight, Howe, Campan, Codd and Hoek.

Ald. Knight, in moving the resolution, took occasion to remark that he felt a pleasure in offering it as a tribute of respect to one who had just passed away, after a long and noble career as an eminent man and a statesman. Although differing from him in political views, it was never with personal bitterness. The more he saw of him the greater he admired his deep and practical statesmanship. As a man of unswerving integrity, he fully believed that his heart was with the American people. He took an intense interest in the great struggle just past, and was earnest in his desire for the maintenance of the Union, giving a heartfelt sympathy to the soldiers. His feelings ripened into respect in the sublime contemplation. It was a magnificent sight to see the old sage standing among the young who were ready for action, giving them counsel and advice, matured by a ripe old age, and perfected by experience. With feelings of the highest respect, he moved the appointment of a committee on the proper resolutions.

Ald. Field said that no doubt the Council would attend in a body, and moved the appointment of a committee of five on arrangement.

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The chair appointed Ald. Field, Bagley, Considine, Gies and Copland.

On motion of Ald. Codd, it was

*Resolved*, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to issue a proclamation requesting that all places of business in the city be closed during the afternoon of the funeral, and that the city offices remain closed during the day.

The committee of arrangement will meet this afternoon at two o'clock, at the Mayor's office, to carry out the purport of the resolution, and where they will be glad to confer with similar committees of arrangement from other bodies.

The Council then adjourned.

#### ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday morning, and Ald. G. F. Bagley, President of the Board, made the following remarks:

#### SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BAGLEY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: I am pained to announce to you the sad intelligence that death has taken from our midst one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, and one of the most eminent statesmen of our country—Hon. LEWIS CASS. And, although he was not directly connected with the commercial inte-

rests of our city, there was no person who was so identified with the history of the Northwest as he, having held high positions of trust and honor, both National and State, and ably represented our country at a foreign court. And, although some persons may have differed with him in some of his public acts, he has, in his private life and character, left a record worthy of the approval and emulation of all. I think it highly proper that this organization should give proper expression of regret to the memory of the deceased, and the loss that the community has sustained by this sad dispensation of Providence, and have, therefore, called a meeting of the Board for this purpose.

George W. Bissell, Esq., then moved that a committee, consisting of Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, Franklin Moore, and Joseph Aspinall, Esqs., be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association. The motion was agreed to, and the Board adjourned.

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#### MEETINGS OF THE DETROIT BAR AND BOARD OF TRADE—

##### PERSONAL REMINISCENCES—PAPERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The members of the Detroit Bar met yesterday forenoon, in the Law Library, in order to take proper measures in relation to the demise of Gen. LEWIS CASS, Mr. A. D. Frazer in the chair.

Mr. Romeyn briefly stated the object of the meeting, and, on his motion, a committee of five, consisting of

Messrs. Romeyn, Witherell, McClelland, Newberry, and E. C. Walker, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Bar at the death of Gen. Cass.

The Chairman stated that a Committee of Arrangements had been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gray, Hartwell, and H. M. Cheever, to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral, procuring badges, etc. His action on the subject was, on motion, approved by the meeting.

Mr. Cheever, from the committee, reported that the arrangements had been perfected.

Mr. Romeyn, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Bar, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, and on motion a copy of them directed to be sent to the family of the deceased :

Sharing with the general sorrow of the nation at the death of our illustrious fellow-citizen, Gen. LEWIS CASS, and in the deeper grief of those who, in this city of his home, feel more afflicted because they knew and saw the purity and consistency of his daily walk and conversation; we, the members of the Bar of Detroit, claim the privilege of giving as a body expression to our sentiments.

In early life, LEWIS CASS became an active practising member of the bar of Ohio. After his removal to Mich-

igan he was here enrolled as Counselor at Law. The acquaintance with legal principles and forms, the capacity readily to apply and explain them, the advantages which this gave to his powerful and comprehensive intellect, when he was called upon in elevated official positions to expound and enforce the principles of constitutional and national law, and often made apparent in his distinguished career as a statesman, was perhaps never more so than in his protest and public appeal, growing out of the attempt of Great Britain to secure the ratification of the quintuple treaty by the leading powers of Europe.

Throughout his life Gen. Cass kept himself acquainted with the progress of jurisprudence, especially as connected with public questions and constitutional law. The members of our profession, in their intercourse with him, were ever made conscious that he felt for them the special interest that a true-hearted lawyer always has for those of the same calling.

He was made Governor of the Territory of Michigan, when, including what is now Wisconsin, it contained less than five thousand inhabitants. In the undeveloped state of the country and its institutions, he was obliged to be more than its simple executive officer. The *Cass Code* is an evidence of his industry, legal knowledge and comprehensive administration.

With profound grief for his death, with unaffected

respect for his memory, with gratitude to Almighty God for having so long spared his useful and honored life, and for having given to us the benefit of his counsel, his social and public influence, and his example in domestic relations, we will, as a body, attend his funeral and wear for him the usual badge of mourning.

Mr. D. B. Duffield remarked that he thought it would be highly gratifying and appropriate if the Chairman would make a few remarks on the life of Gen. Cass, and mention some of the incidents of his history.

The Chairman responded by stating that nearly forty-three years ago he presented himself to Gen. Cass with letters of introduction which he brought from the State of Indiana. Broken down in health and spirits, he was urged by his medical adviser to leave the country in which he was then living—in Southern Indiana—and seek a northern and exhilarating climate. In June, 1823, he started on horseback, taking the Indian trail, and traveled through a rough country without much difficulty. Upon arriving at Fort Wayne, he was somewhat puzzled to get to Detroit, when he chanced to meet another man who was also coming to Detroit, and they procured a canoe and came to Maumee. Here they met a party from Detroit who invited them to come here with them in their boat. Upon arriving here he presented his letters of introduction to General, then Gov. Cass, and in a conversation with him, expressed his intention of going

back to Europe. The General, however, prevailed upon him with much earnestness to remain, and after staying a few months, and finding his health improving, determined to take up his future residence here, and then became a citizen of Michigan.

Mr. Frazer said that one of the first law cases he had in the State was before Gov. CASS. It was an election case, in which Father Richard, a Catholic Priest, ran against Major Biddle, as Representative in Congress for the Territory of Michigan. The ballots were thrown into the ballot-box, on election day, without much formality, and upon counting up, it was found that Father Richard had the majority. Major Biddle presented his case to Gov. Cass, who was to decide and certify as to who was elected, and claimed his election on several grounds, the most important of which was that Father Richard was not a citizen, and consequently not entitled to represent the Territory in Congress. Mr. Frazer was appealed to by Father Richard to become his counsel, and claimed in answer to the above point that as he was only sent as a local agent, not having any power to act in Congress, but rather to look after the interests of the Territory, it was not necessary that he should be a citizen thereof. The argument on both sides was directed by the Governor to be submitted in writing, and Mr. Frazer stated that then, for the first time, was he struck with the quickness of perception and the readiness with

which his intellect grasped and decided upon all points submitted to him. Within forty-eight hours after the case was submitted to him, Gen. CASS rendered a long decision in favor of Father Richard, embracing twenty-five closely written folio pages.

Mr. Frazer, together with another gentleman, was appointed in 1828 by Gen. Cass, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to go to Grand Rapids and pay the Indians the claims which the Government owed them. They performed the whole journey on foot, to and from Grand Rapids, accompanied by Indian interpreters.

When Mr. Frazer came here in 1823, the Bar consisted of about ten members, only one of whom (Judge Witherell), beside himself, is now living.

Judge Witherell was called upon, and related several incidents in the life of Gen. Cass, both in his career as a military officer, and while Governor of the Territory of Michigan. He had traveled many thousand miles in canoes through Lake Superior, and to the head of the waters of the Mississippi. The whole life of Gen. Cass, he said, is one which the young man of to-day may set before him as a model in sobriety, fidelity to public trust, and promptness of action. The members of the Bar he always considered as his friends, and counted upon their presence at every entertainment which he gave.

Ex-Gov. McClelland was called upon, but stated that the history of Gen. CASS was so elaborately published in the city press, that nothing more remained to be said.

On motion of D. B. Duffield, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That members of the Bar of this State, residing out of Detroit, and members of the legal profession from other States and from Canada, who may choose to be present in the city, be respectfully invited to join with us in our attendance upon the public funeral procession of the day, and that the Committee of Arrangements be requested, as far as practicable, to extend this invitation to such gentlemen.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### BOARD OF TRADE.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was also held yesterday morning. The committee appointed to prepare resolutions, Messrs. G. V. N. Lothrop, Joseph Aspinall and Francis Moore, presented the following :

The Board of Trade of the City of Detroit remember with great pleasure that the late Gen. LEWIS CASS took a warm interest in its organization and welfare. When about to erect this building, he not only encouraged us by expressions of interest, but aided us by prompt material assistance. It seems therefore appropriate, for this reason, as well as for his eminent distinction, that this

Board should, on this occasion, depart from its usual custom of limiting its public expression of mourning to the death of its own members, and join with other public bodies in commemoration of sentiments of respect for the illustrious deceased. It is therefore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Trade have learned with feelings of profound emotion of the death of our distinguished citizen, Gen. LEWIS CASS, who, after a career unusually prolonged, and crowned with honors in so many fields of public service, has, by a gracious Providence, been permitted to close it in our midst with the happy consciousness that he enjoyed the respect, confidence and love of all classes of our people.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment it is seldom given to any man to serve with equal felicity and usefulness in such varied forms of public trust. A brave and gallant soldier, a wise, judicious and paternal ruler, a sagacious and penetrating diplomatist, an able and eloquent statesman, a lover of letters, from youth to age, he made all his gifts, all his accomplishments, and all his opportunities the servants of an exalted patriotism. For more than half a century he filled some high public station; and he filled none that he did not adorn. It is seldom that any man has so remarkable a public experience. His life has run parallel to that of his country. His name is honorably associated with almost every phase of his

country's history. When he crossed the Ohio river to make the Northwest his home, the land was a waste, and contained not over five thousand civilized inhabitants. He lived to see it the seat of five great States and the homes of over seven millions of people. He remembered when his country had hardly a name among nations. He lived to see it recognized among the great powers of the earth. At the outset of life he was active in frustrating a great treason. His years were graciously prolonged to see a second and greater treason rebuked and overwhelmed. As in the first, so in the last, he set the example of a fervid patriotism that would never permit him to despair of the integrity or destiny of his beloved country.

*Resolved,* That it is not only as a public man that we would respectfully cherish the memory of Gen. Cass. He was a model of purity and uprightness in public life. He was a good citizen, a faithful friend, and a kind neighbor, simple in his manners, courteous in intercourse, awake to public improvements, a generous friend to education and learning in our midst, generous in his hospitality and unostentatious in his charities, he filled the place in private life of the liberal, refined and Christian gentleman.

*Resolved,* That we tender to the family of Gen. Cass our sincere sympathy in their great and irreparable loss.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of this Board be, and he

is hereby directed to enter these proceedings upon the records of the Board, and to furnish a copy of the same to the family of the late Gen. Cass.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Board do now adjourn.

ACTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Society, held last evening, the following resolutions were passed respecting the deceased:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove the distinguished statesman, our fellow-citizen, General LEWIS CASS, from our midst, in the fullness of years, and after a life of eminent public services, dating from the old territorial days of Michigan to the more recent and full development of our State institutions, in the administration of national affairs at home and abroad; therefore

*Resolved*, That it is eminently fit that the Young Men's Society pay some mark of respect commensurate with the distinction of so eminent a citizen of Michigan, and that in testimony of our veneration for the deceased, the members of this society be respectfully requested to attend his funeral obsequies; and it is further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased under the signatures of the proper officers of the society.

Messrs. J. E. Pittman, H. A. Newland and James E. Fiske were appointed a committee to confer with the Historical Society and make arrangements, if practicable, for their joint attendance.

#### THE MILITARY.

The local military organizations of the city will attend the funeral with full ranks. The Light Guard, the Scott Guard and the Lyon Guard will meet at their armory to-night for the purpose of drilling together. It is important that there should be a full attendance, and every member of the above companies is desired to be promptly on hand, so as to be well up in the drill. The regulars from Fort Wayne will undoubtedly turn out.

#### MASONIC.

Gen. Cass having been prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, that body will be present in large numbers at his funeral. The Grand Master of the State has been telegraphed to and is expected to arrive in the city to-day. The lodges will be under his direction, and will appear in their appropriate regalias.

#### THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

At a session of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons, for the State of Michigan, convened in Masonic Hall yesterday, appropriate resolutions of respect to the character of Gen. Cass were unanimously adopted. Gen. Cass was an old and exalted Mason. He is the

founder of the order in the Northwest, having in the early part of the present century organized a Lodge in Ohio. He was the first Grand Master of the States of Ohio and Michigan, and was the Grand Master of the Territory of Michigan in 1826, when the various Lodges throughout the country succumbed before the Anti-Masonic feeling which grew out of the death of Morgan. For about twenty years the labors of the Lodge room were suspended, and it was not until 1846, after Gen. Cass returned from France, that Masonry was revived in this State. It was Gen. Cass who then installed Grand Master Mullett in his office as Grand Master of the State of Michigan. Gen. Cass received many of the degrees while Minister at the Court of France, and while for many years he has not attended their meetings he always expressed himself in the highest terms of praise of the benefits of the order, and ever revered the noble principles upon which it is founded, and which indeed constituted the enduring basis of his own well-earned fame as a public man.

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THE FUNERAL PROGRAMME—ORDER OF PROCESSION—PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR—ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, COMMON COUNCIL, WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, MASONIC FRATERNITY AND MILITARY.

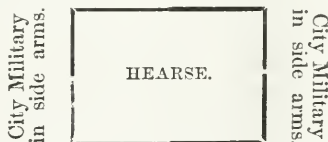
The funeral of the late Gen. Cass will take place this afternoon. The procession will leave the residence, cor-

ner of Fort and First street, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to the State street Presbyterian Church, where the religious exercises will be held. The following gentlemen have been selected as pall-bearers: Hon. Ross Wilkins, U. S. District Judge; Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, Judge of the County Court; Hon. Robert McClelland; Eustache Chapoton, Esq.; Brig. Gen. Silas Casey; Geo. E. Hand, Esq.; Hon. John Owen, and Shubael Conant, Esq.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION

will be as follows:

United States Troops, Infantry and Artillery.



Pall-Bearers.

Clergy and Physicians.

Family and Friends.

Masonic Fraternity.

Officers of the Army, Navy and Revenue Service.

Detroit Union of Soldiers and Sailors.

Officers of the State Government.

Mayor, Common Council and City Officials.

Board of Education.

Distinguished Strangers.

Judges and the Bar.

United States Officials.

State and County Officials.

Board of Trade.  
Historical and Young Men's Societies.  
Mechanic Society.  
Lafayette Society.  
Young Men's Christian Association.  
Typographical Society.  
Photographers' Society.  
Trades Union.  
Citizens in Carriages and on Horseback.  
Citizens on Foot.

Societies intending to take part in the services will report to Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Marshal, at the Mayor's office, as early as 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, that they may be assigned their positions.

The street cars will wait below Woodward avenue, and follow in rear of the procession.

His Honor Mayor Mills has issued the following proclamation :

CITY OF DETROIT, }  
MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 19, 1866. }

*Whereas*, Divine Providence has removed from our midst our distinguished and venerable fellow-citizen, Gen. LEWIS CASS, I hereby order all the various public offices of the city to be closed on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the last sad funeral rites will be paid to the great statesman.

I also request that all places of business, also the public schools be closed during the afternoon; that the

flags of the shipping and of the city be placed at half mast, and that the buildings and private residences be draped in mourning.

Our greatest and oldest statesman has fallen. His name and his fame belong to his country. His many private virtues and his eminent public services will live embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen. A nation mourns. Let us unite in paying the last tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

M. I. MILLS, *Mayor*.

A meeting of the Committees of Arrangements was held at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to call, to arrange for the funeral.

There were present delegations from the Common Council, Board of Education, Bar, Masonic Fraternity, and the family were represented by Messrs. C. C. Trowbridge and Geo. S. Frost. His Honor the Mayor was called to the chair, and H. M. Cheever, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Gen. O. B. Wilcox was appointed marshal of the procession, on behalf of the citizens, it being understood that Gen. Casey would have command of the military.

The whole matter of arranging the procession, and assigning a place therein to the various civic associations

which had expressed a desire to be represented, was left to the Chief Marshal, Gen. Wilcox, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the President in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Allison, Bagley, Campau, Codd, Considine, Copland, Field, Gies, Henkel, Hoek, Howe, Knight, McGonegal, Meginnity, Purcell, Schmittiel, St. Aubin, Weir and the President.

Ald. Schmittiel moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the report of the committee appointed at the special session of the Council on Monday evening. Carried.

Ald. Knight, in behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this Common Council have learned of the decease of our venerable and very eminent fellow-citizen, Gen. LEWIS CASS, with deep sorrow that the earthly career of one so able, active and exemplary has been terminated, although we bow reverently to the all-wise dispensation of our Heavenly Father.

*Resolved*, That, in the deceased, the statesmen of our country may contemplate a model man, in the great elements of character appropriate in a public servant—fidelity to his professed opinions, consistency in the

advocacy of his opinions, an abiding sympathy with the people of the nation as a whole people, and unquenchable love for the cause of national unity and State government.

*Resolved,* That candid differences of opinion upon particular measures have never prevented those who knew Gen. Cass the most thoroughly, whether the eminent statesman or humble citizen, from entertaining the highest respect for his extraordinary sagacity, his executive abilities and his practical statesmanship.

*Resolved,* That it is to us a peculiar source of satisfaction that we can point to the distinguished dead as a glorious example to the young men of the country, of the blessings of a temperate and well ordered life.

*Resolved,* That we recall with special admiration the last years of the public life of Gen. Cass, when, in his old age, as long as he felt that he could be useful to his country, he discharged with great success and credit the onerous duties of one of the highest offices under our National Government.

*Resolved,* That the patriotic sympathy of the venerable statesman after his retirement from the active duties of life, with the National cause, and with the brave Generals, officers and soldiers of the Union armies, deserves to be recorded on tablets more enduring than brass, and to

be held in remembrance by us and our successors, in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship of this great Republic for all future time.

*Resolved*, That the long and eventful life of the lamented dead is well and nobly ended; that he has passed the narrow bound which separates this world from the next, full of years and full of the honors of this present life of probation; that the actual incumbency of no office of Government could have added to his fame; that his personal integrity, urbanity and kindness of heart have placed a beautiful crown upon all his more dazzling honors; and that he leaves us, deeply and sincerely lamented.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, together with the communication of His Honor the Acting Mayor, be presented to the relatives of the deceased, properly attested, and under the corporate seal.

Pending the adoption of the above, Ald. Wier spoke briefly and feelingly of his personal acquaintance with Gen. Cass.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Special Committee on Arrangements submitted their report, which was adopted, and the Controller was directed to order eight carriages for the use of the Common Council in attending the funeral.

The Council then adjourned.

THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,  
pursuant to call, met at the Mayor's office yesterday

afternoon, the President, Dr. Zina Pitcher, in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Andrews was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Dr. Pitcher said he had called the society together to place on its record some testimonial to the memory of Gen. CASS. To him this loss partook more of the nature of private affliction. Honored as he had been personally by the friendship of the deceased, he felt more severely the loss than perhaps any other member of the society. Gen. CASS has borne a distinguished part in the history of the country, but he was always known as the conservator of whatever is good and valuable. In civil or social life he had been peculiarly the friend of the medical profession, and personally the friend of many in this society. He therefore thought it proper that some appropriate action should be placed on the record of the society, which perhaps should be seen and honored when all present are forgotten.

Dr. Morse Stewart said he thought it appropriate that the President had called the society together on this occasion to take action with reference to the removal of the distinguished patriot and statesman. He therefore moved the appointment of a committee to report suitable resolutions. The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed the committee: Drs. Stewart, Armor and Henderson.

After a short absence, the committee returned and reported as follows :

*Whereas*, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, Gen. LEWIS CASS, distinguished as well for his love of science as for his broad and comprehensive statesmanship, has been removed from our midst, after a life of eminent public services such as pertain to few of the great statesmen in the history of this or any other country ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That not only his unsullied character as a patriot and statesman, but his general literary culture, his respect for true and legitimate science, his abhorrence of medical quackery in all its phases, his wholesome conservatism in everything that related to the harmony, good order, and well being of society, has won our profound admiration and respect.

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of this body be tendered to the family of the honored dead, to whom we would say that our appreciation, as physicians, of the care that has for so many years watched with such untiring love and patience over the "weariness and sorrow" which by God's mandate marks the life of those who exceed the time allotted to man, is no lip service to the dead, but heartfelt commiseration for those who have sustained so great a loss.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect, the members of

the Wayne County Medical Society attend the funeral in a body.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### MASONIC.

A very large meeting of the Masonic fraternity was held last evening at Masonic Hall. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of sorrow at the loss of their brother, Gen. LEWIS CASS.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to act as pall-bearers at the funeral exercises to-day:

Past Masters Allen and Noble, of Zion Lodge No. 1; Burke and Elliot, of Detroit Lodge No. 2; Fisk and Le Favour, of Strict Observance Lodge No. 3; Bullman, of Ashlar Lodge No. 91; and Walker and Walker, of Charity Lodge No. 94.

Mr. J. P. Whiting was appointed Grand Marshal for the occasion.

On motion the meeting adjourned to convene again to-day at 12½ o'clock.

#### THE MILITARY.

The Fourth United States Infantry and the artillery from Fort Wayne will act as a military escort and lead the procession. They will also form the firing party at the grave. The Light Guard, Lyon Guard and Scott Guard will form an honorary guard with only side arms,

and will march beside the hearse. The members of the above companies are expected to be at their armory at 1 o'clock precisely. A full turn out is desired.

MEETING OF THE DETROIT BAR.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of this city is called for to-day at 10 A. M., at the Bar Library Rooms to take action in relation to attending the funeral obsequies of Gen. Cass.

DETROIT SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The Detroit Soldiers' and Sailors' Union will assemble at the Adjutant General's Office, Firemen's Hall, at 1 P. M. to-day, for the purpose of attending the funeral exercises of Gen. Cass. All officers, soldiers and sailors are invited to join in the procession.

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[From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, June 21, 1866.]

The last sad rites to the memory of the late General LEWIS CASS, were performed yesterday by our citizens, the vast populace turning out for that purpose. By order of the Mayor, all the city offices were closed, and at his request, business was entirely suspended in the afternoon. Flags were displayed upon every staff at half mast, and very many places of business and private houses were draped in mourning. Upon the whole, the demonstration was an imposing one, such as was due the memory of the venerable deceased.

## VIEWING THE REMAINS.

Notwithstanding the brief announcement in yesterday's *Advertiser and Tribune* that the remains of the deceased would be seen at the residence of Mrs. Canfield, from 8 to 11 o'clock, hundreds of our citizens flocked to the place and during the hours named a constant stream of people was passing through the house, and many who were late, were unable to see the corpse. The coffin lay in the easterly room, in a position that enabled everybody to take a farewell view of the remains.

The coffin—or rather casket—in which they were placed was very handsome. The frame was covered with black broadcloth, the caps with black silk velvet, a valance of black silk velvet, filled with heavy silver fringe being suspended along the sides and ends. The base and corners were crowned with moldings of silver, and eight silver handles were placed at equal distances from each other. A large silver plate on the lid of the coffin, upon which the name, date of birth, death and age of the deceased was engraved, completes the description.

At two o'clock p. m., the time announced for the remains to leave Mrs. Canfield's residence, the bells of the city commenced tolling, and the streets adjacent to the above place, were literally packed with people. A short time after the hour above named, the remains were placed in the hearse, and, followed by the members of the family and a number of intimate friends, were conveyed to

the State Street Presbyterian Church, at which place they arrived about half past two. The pall-bearers were: Judge Conant, Judge Hand, Alexander Chapoton, Judge Witherell, Judge Wilkins, Hon. Robert McClelland and General Casey.

#### AT THE CHURCH.

The exterior of the church and the interior were heavily draped in mourning. The pulpit and its surroundings was covered with black broadcloth and crape, as was also a dias upon which the coffin was placed, immediately in front of the above.

Long before the arrival of the remains at this place, the edifice was surrounded by an exceedingly large crowd of spectators, but owing to the admirable arrangements of the police force, State street, between Farmer street and Woodward avenue, was kept remarkably clear. As many persons as could be seated were admitted to the side aisles, the center ones being reserved for the mourners, and civic and military bodies. After the seats had all been filled up, the services were opened by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCoskry, who read the 90th psalm. This was followed by the singing of the 632d hymn, which is as follows:

Why should we start and fear to die?  
What tim'rous worms we mortals are!  
Death is the gate of endless joy,  
And yet we dread to enter there.

The pains, the groans, the dying strife,  
 Fright our approaching souls away :  
 Still we shrink back again to life,  
 Fond of our prison and our clay.

Oh! if my Lord would come and meet  
 My soul would stretch her wings in haste,  
 Fly fearless through death's iron gate—  
 Nor feel the terrors as she passed.

Jesus can make a dying bed  
 Feel soft as downy pillows are,  
 While on his breast I lean my head,  
 And breathe my life out sweetly there.

At the conclusion of the above, the Rev. Dr. Duffield delivered the address, taking his text as follows :

“Then Abraham gave up the Ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man and full of years, and was gathered to his people.”—Gen. xxv : 8.

This is the simple record of the Bible, concerning the demise of a man of great eminence. Few ever occupied so conspicuous a place, in the origin of a nation, or interwove their personal history, with a more peculiar people. The name of Abraham is revered to this day, not only by his lineal race, but by the christian nations of earth. He was the “friend of God.” “In Him all the families of the earth are blessed.” “He is the father of all them that believe.” As a man of wealth, an eminent governor, a military hero, a companion of kings, and a fountain of public blessing, his name and fame remain pre-eminent. And yet, at the close of his long and honored

life, the sacred historian writes his epitaph in these few words of simple verity. However protracted may be human life; however great the sphere and might of personal influence; and however crowned with merited honor, the brief and simple record of the end must be, "he died." Happy, indeed, for survivors, when it can be added "he was gathered to his people."

We make this day the like record of our venerated and illustrious fellow citizen. Wealth, honor, greatness, exalted station, commanding influence, furnish no guarantee against the arrest of death. "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death?"

With the solemn memento of mortality before us, we naturally recall the past; and while seeking to do honor to his memory, and read the lessons taught us, it is but appropriate to advert to some general facts of his history and traits of his character. This, however, is not the place or the season for a biographical sketch. The biography of General Cass is part and parcel of the history of our State and Country. His life has been cotemporaneous with the Federal Constitution and in the various offices of Marshal, Colonel, General, Legislator, Territorial Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Secretary of War, Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Senator and Secretary of the United States, he has left the record of his superior capacity and talent, his earnest and devoted patriotism, and of an unblem-

ished public life of more than half a century. Fidelity and dispatch in the discharge of his duties, were marked characteristics. Lofty independence and personal intrepidity contributed to give him decisive and efficient influence both in his diplomatic and senatorial services. His erudition and extensive reading rendered him adequate to every emergency. And his numerous elaborate speeches, generally of exhaustive character, gave surprising evidence of his untiring industry, and of the great fertility of his resources.

In the midst of the stormy conflicts of party, he ever remained faithful and devoted to the Union which he loved. He retired late in life from the sphere of public labor, and only then, when amid rampant treason around him,—President Buchanan refusing to dispatch troops and supplies to reinforce Major Anderson in Fort Sumpter,—he resigned his place in the cabinet, administering the rebuke, which emblazoned his name, and secured for him the enthusiastic welcome of his fellow citizens to his home among us. As a citizen in private life, no deed of exaction or oppression of debtor can be laid to his charge. A generous hospitality was his delight, and acts of considerate kindness and aid to those whom he loved to befriend, were not few. He sought to “overcome evil with good;” and was ever ready to forgive his enemies. His example of temperance is well known, and doubtless his practice of it con-

tributed much to his general health, and to prolong his vigorous and laborious life. As a parent and friend, his social amenities embalmed his memory in the hearts of his children and all who intimately knew him.

But these natural traits and displays of excellence have all ceased with the mortal life. Society has been greatly the loser, as well as children and friends. Gathering, as we do, for the last time around these honored remains, before carrying them to their last resting place, it is natural for us to ask, whither has the mind, the spirit that once animated them gone? It is said of Abraham: "He was gathered to his people." The reference is not to the bodies of deceased ancestors, for his body was not buried in the same tomb or the same land with theirs. The reference is to the living conscious mind. That passed to the presence of God and the assembly of his Saints. It and not the body was the Abraham that was gathered to his people. His people were the people of God, chosen and beloved,—all those who had like precious faith, and who form the general assembly, the church of the first born, "the spirits of just men made perfect." We thank God there is reason to hope that to that glorious company has passed the spirit of our deceased and venerated friend.

The truth of christianity for many years past he doubted not. The language of the scriptures was famil-

iar to him, as his numerous and apt quotations of it in public life have proved.

The grand essential facts of Evangelic faith were accredited by him. He had witnessed in a beloved daughter, removed in youth many years ago, the power and value of that faith in Christ, which gave her the victory. In the beloved partner of his bosom who shared with him his cares and trials and sorrows, he had witnessed the virtues and graces of christian character, developed in their mild radiance and illustrated by an earnest, devoted and consistent life. None that knew her could fail to respect and love her, for the sweetness and power of that religion which actuated her. For she was a model of all that was lovely and excellent in character, moulded after the image and animated by the love of Christ. Two such blessed ties had often drawn his thoughts from earth to Heaven. But within the few last years of his life, his own personal interest in Christ and hope of salvation had become matters of calm, intelligent solicitude and inquiry. He was especially averse to, and afraid of, evincing and professing religious feelings that might not be abiding and evidential of true christian faith, even often to distrust somewhat his own consciousness. Being particularly reserved on this account, in conversing on religious subjects, it was difficult to learn what were his thoughts and emotions in reference to his own personal acceptance

with God. The subject of divine providence often perplexed him, not knowing how to reconcile the inequalities among men. It was my privilege, a very few days after the attack on Fort Sumter, when meeting him on the street, and in the presence of two mutual friends, to hear the disclosure of his thoughts then made on the subject. His mind was full of doubt and gloom and fear lest the bloody conflict commenced would be long protracted, saying to me, "Neither you nor I will live to see it ended." "Yes, General, I hope we shall see it ended," was the reply. "We must get through our troubles before the storm of desolating war, now bursting, will break on Europe." "What makes you think so?" he eagerly interrogated. "The providence of God will be our shield and defense," it was answered. "Providence!" he replied, "it is a mystery! It seems to me that Providence as often favors the wicked as the good." It was a fitting opportunity I gladly improved, and said, "General, be pleased to read carefully the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th chapters of Isaiah, and you will learn thence the plan of Providence, and how to estimate the justice of a nation's cause, and see the mysteries of Providence solved. God values a nation just as it conforms to and subserves his purpose to honor and exalt His son the Lord Jesus Christ. There is for nations, as for individuals, salvation and security to be found alone in Him. What is just as between man and man, nation

and nation, may be unjust as between them and God." The conversation soon ceased, as he was on his way to attend the funeral obsequies of a military officer who had shortly before and suddenly expired. At a subsequent interview, not many days after, I was happy to find the General's mind as full of hope for the success of the Union's cause as I was myself, and which hope thereafter never faltered. I fondly persuaded myself that he had learned where to anchor with assurance, his hope for himself as well as for his country. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, from subsequent conversations, that he trusted not in his blameless life, or deeds of righteousness of his own; that he believed in the Deity and atonement of Jesus Christ and the reality and necessity of a change of heart by the spirit of God; and that he accepted and was satisfied with the atoning blood of Jesus as the means of reconciliation to God. He gave unmistakable proof to his friends that he loved the people of God and the cause of Christ. And in the moments when suffering from great pain of body, he was heard by attendants, not known to be present, uttering the language of faith and love in tones of filial endearment, "Father, take me home," "Dear Jesus, help me." The hymn which we shall presently sing, he loved to have read to him, as must every one who knows and appreciates the christian's sure ground of trust and hope

in God, to be his truth and faithfulness pledged in his gracious promise :

“The soul that on Jesus has leaned for repose,  
He will not, he cannot desert to his foes ;  
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,  
He'll never, no never, no never forsake.”

To friends and kindred sorrowing here, we have but a word to say. “I would not have you ignorant concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others that have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.”

To one and all allow me to give the earnest and affectionate admonition—see to it that you make your peace with God. That can be done in no other way than through the peace-speaking blood of Jesus. To die unpardoned, unreconciled to God, what can be more dreadful ? A short life of pleasure in sin, to be succeeded by an eternity of woe ! Oh ! let not a deceitful world beguile you to everlasting ruin.

Earth's joys are but a dream ; its destiny  
Is but decay and death. Its fairest form  
Sunshine and shadow mixed. Its brightest day,  
A rainbow braided in the storm.

An impressive prayer made by Dr. Duffield, followed the above remarks, after which the hymn 369, (which is referred to in the address as having been a favorite with

the deceased,) with the exception of the 3d and 4th verses, was sung. The words are:

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord  
Is laid for your faith in his excellent word!  
What more can he say, than to you he hath said?  
You, who unto Jesus for refuge have fled?

Fear not, I am with thee, Oh! be not dismayed  
I—I am thy God, and will still give thee aid;  
I'll strengthen thee, help thee and cause thee to stand  
Upheld by my righteous, omnipotent hand.

Ee'n down to old age, all my people shall prove  
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love;  
And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn,  
Like lambs they shall still, in my bosom be borne.

The soul that on Jesus, hath leaned for repose,  
I will not, I cannot, desert to his foes;  
That soul, tho' all hell should endeavor to shake,  
I'll never,—no, never—no, never forsake.

A benediction was then pronounced by Bishop McCoskry, and while the body was subsequently being removed from the edifice, the choir sang the following requiem, written for the occasion:

Breathe mournful music round!  
In cypress wreath your melancholy lyres,  
And as ye sweep them, yield the quiv'ring wires  
To sorrow's gushing sound.  
Shadow your brows and weep.

Shadow your brows and weep!  
A patriot's race is run, his labor o'er;  
In daily life he'll meet us here no more;  
Laid in his marble sleep.  
Shadow your brows and weep.

He's passed within the veil !  
And stricken hearts in sorrow o'er him bent,  
His loss deplore, in sad and long lament.  
Shadow your brows and weep.

Then bear him to his bed—  
In the vale where, in the summer hours  
He used to wander, musing 'mid the flowers.  
Shadow your brows and weep.

There rest, worn statesman, rest !  
While thy glad spirit, freed from toils and fears  
Has joined the ehoiring throng whose years endure,  
Forever, ever blest.  
Shadow your brows and weep.

The body was conveyed to the hearse by a detachment of the guard of honor, the military in the meantime presenting arms. The procession was then formed in the following order :

Metropolitan Police.  
Grand Marshal and Assistants.  
Band of the 17th U. S. Infantry.  
Detachments of the 17th U. S. Infantry.  
Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery.  
Light Guard Band.  
Masonic Fraternity.

Scott Guard  
with side arms.

HEARSE.

Light Guard  
with side arms

Horse lead by a groom.  
Pall-bearers in carriages.  
Mourners.  
Band.  
The Detroit Bar.

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[From the Detroit Free Press, June 21, 1866.]

The last act of the drama has ended, and the lamented Gen. LEWIS CASS now rests in peace—in the sleep that knows no waking. After the toils and tribulations of “life’s fitful fever,” he rests with the honored and the just. The nation and the State have paid just tribute to his memory, and the city he loved so well has contributed its full share in paying respect to the closing scenes of the mournful rites it was called upon to observe.

#### THE CITY.

The ordinary observer could not but note that something unusual had occurred to call together the crowd of strange faces upon our streets during the morning of yesterday. An air of respectful solemnity seemed to have settled over the community, and if the expression be allowed, things moved in whispers instead of the usual bustle observable on our principal thoroughfares. During the forenoon very many of our principal merchants draped their places with badges of mourning, and

the deep folds of customary black which hung in folds and festoons from windows, doors, and over archways, spoke feelingly of the ardent desire to contribute to the solemnities, and strongly reminded one of the scene which was erstwhile exhibited, when the nation's loss was commemorated. The national colors fluttered mournfully at half-mast, or clung in solemn folds to the flag-staffs, as if ashamed to show the bright tints in a gloom so universal. There was no positive order for the suspension of business, but as if by common consent, every store was closed during the afternoon, with a few insignificant exceptions, and every respect which could be shown exhibited towards the honored dead.

#### THE LYING IN STATE.

During the forenoon, between the hours of eight and eleven A. M., the east room of the General's late residence was perfectly besieged with visitors to take a farewell look at him they had so revered and loved. For three and a half hours a constant stream of visitors poured into the room, and gazed fondly yet sadly upon the features of him who would greet them no more in life. At times the beautiful avenue was blocked up on each side with visitors, and but for the vigilance of the police the crush would have been insufferable.

#### THE CASKET.

The coffin, which contained the mortal remains of the illustrious deceased, was of regal magnificence. It was

made in easket form, the cover being clothed with the richest black silk velvet, with a drapery of the same material hanging over the side, edged with heavy silver fringe. The sides of the easket were covered with heavy black broadcloth, with velvet caps, presenting a deep contrast to the rich surmountings. The base, corners, and crown moulding were all of massive silver, while eight solid silver handles were affixed to the sides and ends. A silver plate, enclosed in a wreath of evergreens, and bearing the following simple inscription, was placed on the cover, at the base of a beautifully arranged cross of living flowers:

LEWIS CASS,  
Born October 9, 1782,  
Died June 17, 1866.

CEREMONIES AT THE RESIDENCE.

Shortly before two o'clock the vicinity of the General's late residence was densely crowded with spectators, but owing to the well arranged programme of the police no inconvenience was experienced, and solemn religious services were engaged in by the Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry and Dr. Duffield, after which the easket was removed to the elegant

HEARSE,

drawn by six deep black horses, mournfully caparisoned with erape decorations and jetty plumes draping from their bridles. The pall-bearers on the occasion

were Judges Wilkins, Witherell, Conant, Hand; Ex-Governor Robert McClelland, Gen. Casey, and Messrs. A. Chapaton and John Owen.

#### THE ROUTE, ETC.

The route of procession was down Woodward to Jefferson avenue, and along the latter and up Elmwood avenue to the cemetery. All along the route the streets were lined with spectators, who viewed the cortege with feelings of sorrow. Very many of the buildings were draped in mourning, and with their doors closed, gave the city a mournful appearance.

#### AT THE CEMETERY.

Mr. Gladewitz, Superintendent of Elmwood cemetery, made extensive arrangements for the reception of the remains and the proper accommodation of the vast concourse of people. The fence, a distance of about 150 feet, was removed, and the street very nicely graded. The entrance of the cortege to the cemetery was made by the main gate, the carriageway, from which to the grave, was thickly strewn with evergreens. Over this, the main portion of the procession passed.

#### THE GRAVE.

The Cass lot, where the remains were buried, is on a natural mound on the east side of the cemetery, a little above the terminus of Clinton avenue, and overlooks

Bloody Run on the west. It is a choice selection, being high and dry, and easy of access. The remains were interred by the side of those of the General's wife.

#### THE DECORATIONS.

The lot, and the entrance to the enclosure were very handsomely decorated. An arch, made with the natural trees, was erected at the entrance, suspended from which were banners of red, white and blue. Along either side as you walked towards the grave, were national ensigns floating from the trees, and directly in front of the gate to the enclosure and at the extreme back part of the lot, was suspended a large painting emblematical of the life of the distinguished dead.

#### DEPOSITING THE REMAINS.

The members of the Masonic fraternity were arranged four deep around the interior of the enclosure, the mourners standing inside of the circle. The casket, containing the remains, was placed inside of a black walnut box, the lid of which was securely fastened down and then deposited in a sarcophagus, made in the grave. After being thus disposed of, the services commenced. Dr. Duffield offered up a short but impressive prayer to the throne of grace. Mr. S. C. Coffinberry, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State followed the reverend gentleman, and read the usual burial services of that order. These rites being per-

formed, the Rev. A. G. Hibbard, also a member of the same order, concluded the exercises by an appropriate and effective prayer. It is unnecessary here to refer to the Masonic ceremonies; suffice it to say that they are of the most imposing character.

#### THE CARRIAGES.

Preceding the hearse in the first carriage were Bishop McCoskry, Rev. Dr. Duffield, Dr. Pitcher and Dr. Farland. Leaving the residence for the State Street Church, where a continuance of the religious observances were to be solemnized, followed the carriages containing relatives and mourners, Major Cass, Mrs. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Baron Von Limburg, Mr. Ledyard, Masters Richard and Augustus Canfield, and Miss Gilbert, Gen. Geo. W. Cass and two daughters, Mrs. Alice Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Brush and children, General and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Foxen, Mr. C. C. Trowbridge, Miss Trowbridge and Miss Sibley, J. H. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Col. Backus, Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. D. Williams, the General's servant, James, and the family servants.

#### AT THE CHURCH.

On arriving at the State Street Church four companies of the 4th United States Regiment, under Captain Collier, and the battery of artillery, under Major Thockmorton, were drawn up in line on the opposite side of

the street. The coffin was removed to the inside, which was appropriately decorated and placed on a catafalque beneath the pulpit. The crush here was very great, but the same strict order was maintained, and as many as possible were comfortably seated. Bishop McCoskry read impressively the 90th Psalm: "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," after which the choir sang the 632d hymn:

Why should we start and fear to die,  
What tim'rous worms we mortals are,  
Death is the gate of endless joy,  
And yet we dread to enter there.

The hymn was followed by the sermon from the Rev. Dr. Duffield.

The late Gen. Cass' favorite hymn was then sung, after which Bishop McCoskry pronounced the blessing, and the corpse was borne from the church while the choir sang a requiem, composed expressly for the occasion.

#### THE PROCESSION.

Leaving the church the order of procession, as previously announced, was observed. A detachment of police, carrying the insignia of mourning, preceded the United States infantry and artillery, after which came a large body of the Masonic fraternity, wearing the simple, yet imposing badge of mourning for the loss of a brother. On either side of the hearse were the city military, with arms reversed, acting as an escort. The pro-

cession thus organized, moved down Woodward avenue, the military and civic bands playing funeral marches.

All along the route to Jefferson avenue the streets were lined with spectators, who bowed in respectful reverence as the mournful cortege moved past. As the procession moved up Jefferson avenue the dense crowd increased, and but for the width of space, serious interruption must have occurred. Business places were closed, and as the last of the long line of carriages moved by, thousands followed on foot towards the cemetery. Some idea of the length of the procession may be gained from the fact that it was over half an hour in passing a given point.

#### AT THE CEMETERY.

The entrance to the beautiful lot where the remains of General Cass were to find a resting-place had been most tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Over the principal entrance the national tri-colors had been drawn in massive folds, and the ponderous gates were draped in the solemn badge of mourning. In order to accommodate the crowd a large portion of the fencing in front of the burial place had been removed, the path and roadways neatly graded and strewn with evergreens for a wide space. At this entrance the same taste had been displayed in the drapery of colors among the luxurious maples, sighing pines, and spreading foliage

which surrounds the beautiful mound. Stretching from the leafy branches of two maple trees and in full view from the entrance, was a splendid allegorical design, painted expressly for the occasion, representing the national emblem looking mournfully down upon a casket over which was drawn the pall or covering, on which the simple word "CASS" was inscribed. Upon the cover were the national shield, a sword, upon which rested a pen, which carried its own significance. The dim shadow of the capital was seen in the distance, and a canopy of mourning hung over the whole, rendering the allegory beautiful and impressive.

#### CLOSING SCENES.

The casket having been brought to the grave, and placed within the outer shell, it was lowered into the sarcophagus prepared for it. The Presbyterian burial service was then read by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, after which the sublime ceremonies of the Masonic order were performed by the Grand Master, S. P. Coffinbury, assisted by P. G. M. Baxter and Grand Chaplain A. G. Hibbard.

The ceremonies at the grave were most impressive, and caused a feeling of deep awe and solemnity to overspread the immense assemblage which was present. At the conclusion the grave was closed, and all that was mortal of Gen. LEWIS CASS now rests beneath the sod, side by side with her whom in life he loved so well.



7 am







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